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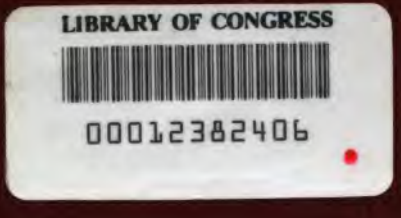

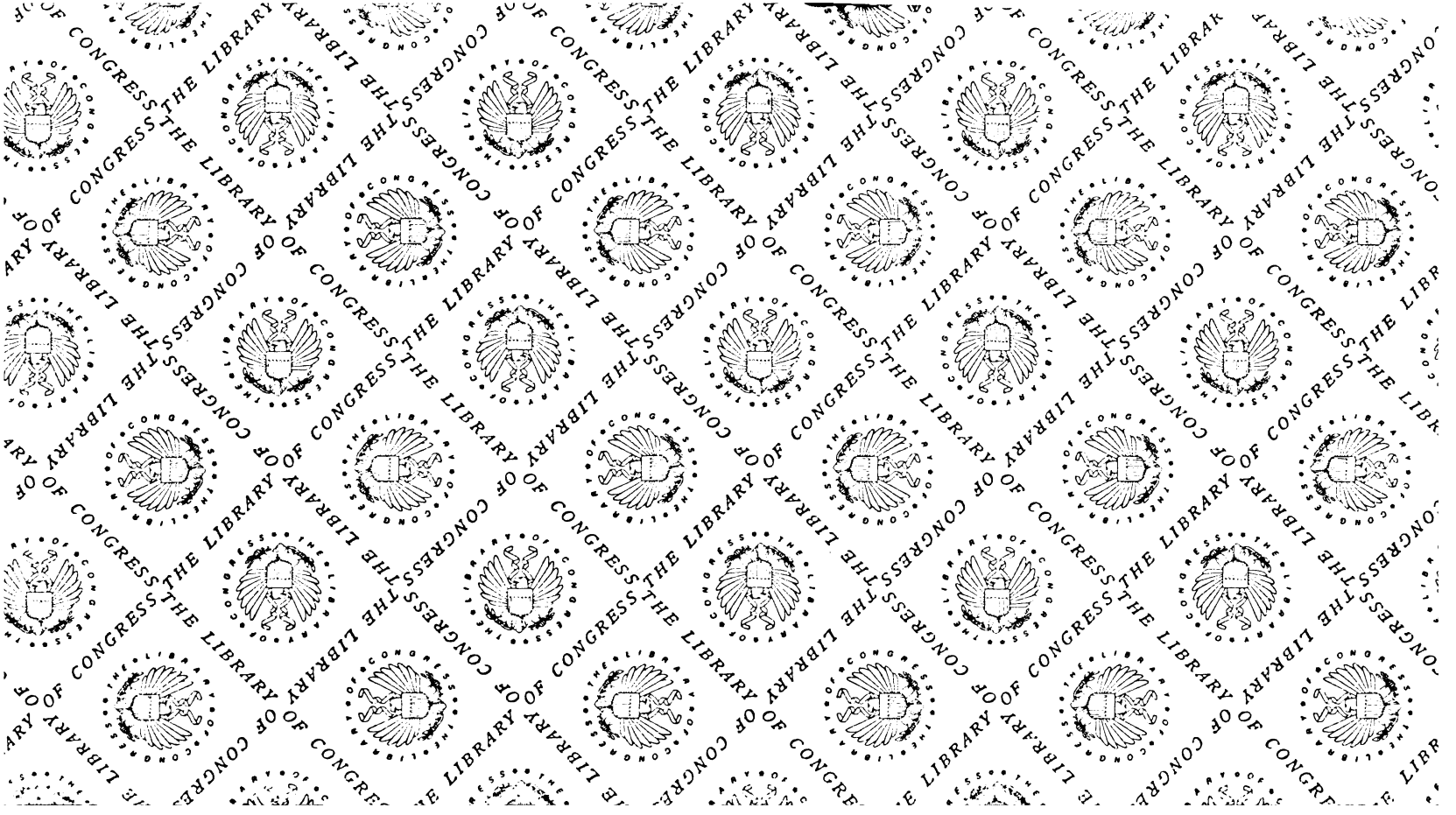
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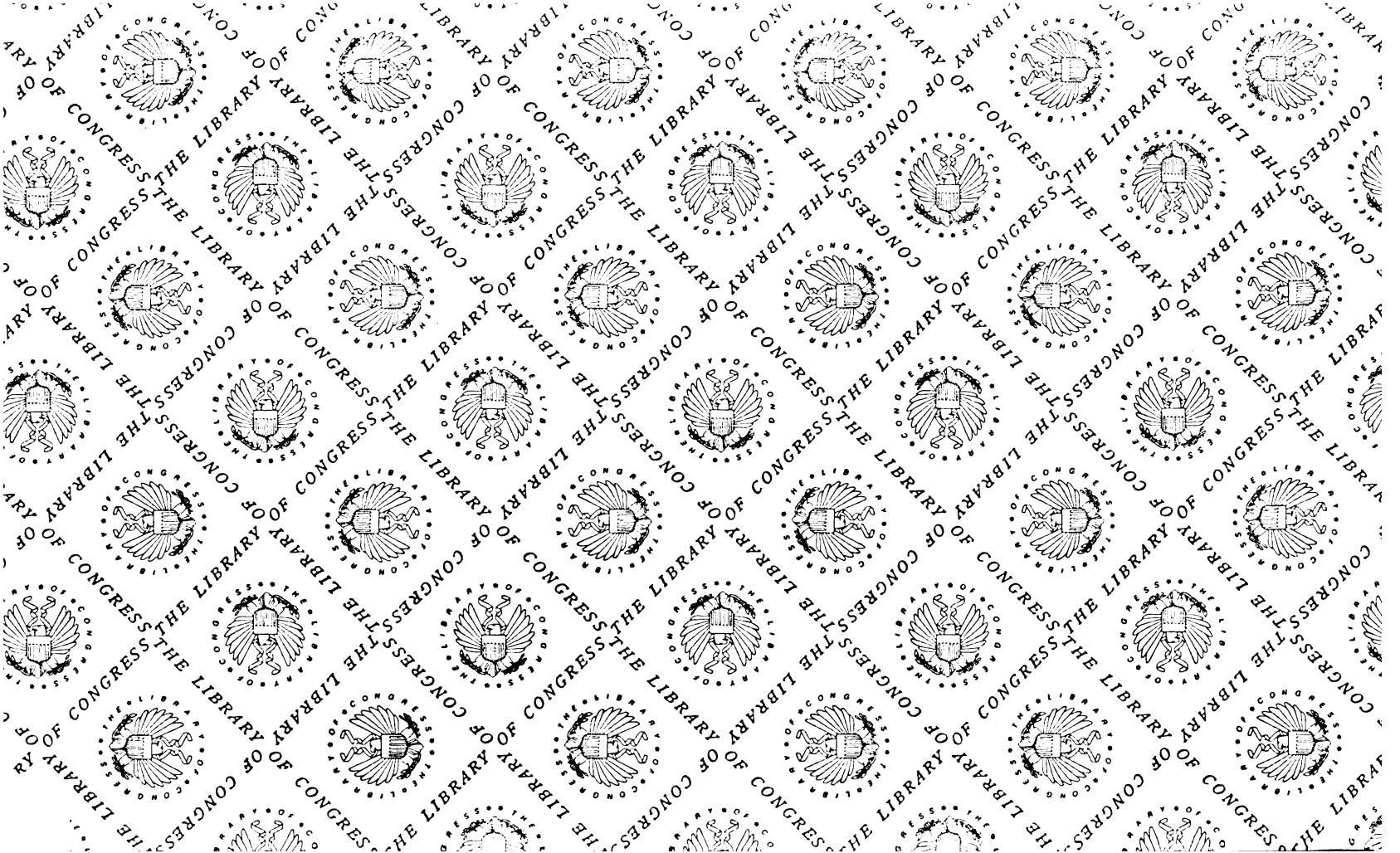
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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. R. 104

A BILL TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

APRIL 29, 1914

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, April 29, 1914.

The committee met at 10.15 o'clock a. m., Hon. Scott Ferris (chairman) presiding.

There were present before the committee Mr. Adolph C. Miller, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior; Mr. W. B. Acker, assistant attorney in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. H. S. Graves, Chief Forester, Department of Agriculture.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order. Gentlemen of the committee, we have specially set down for this morning H. R. 104, introduced by Judge Raker of California, who has a favorable report on it from the Interior Department and likewise from the Department of Agriculture. I have not had time to read the report yet. Might it not be well to read it so that we can get it into the record at this point?

Mr. RAKER. I suggest that the bill be read here.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, H. R. 104 will appear in the record at this point.

(The bill is as follows:)

[H. R. 104, Sixty-third Congress, first session.]

A BILL To establish a national park service, and for other purpose.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established in the Department of the Interior a bureau to be called the national park service, which shall be under the charge of a director, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive a salary of $6,000 per annum; and there shall also be in said service such experts, assistants, and other employees as may from time to time be authorized by Congress.

SEC. 2. That the director shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, have the supervision, management, and control of the several national parks, the national monuments, the Hot Springs Reservation in the State of Arkansas, lands reserved or acquired by the United States because of their historical associations, and such other national parks, national monuments, or reservations of like character as may hereafter be created or authorized by Congress.

SEC. 3. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the general expenses of the national park service, including the pay of the director and the necessary experts, assistants, and other employees at Washington, District of Columbia, and in the field, and other expenses requisite for and incidental to the general work of the national park service, whether at Washington, District of Columbia, or in the field, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of $75,000, be immediately available.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, for the management, use, care, and preservation of such parks, monuments, and reservations, and for the protection of property and improvements, game, and natural scenery, curiosities, and resources therein; and any violation of the provisions of this act or of such rules and regulations shall be punished as is provided for in section fifty of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise,

and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, as amended by section six of the act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth United States Statutes at Large, page eight hundred and fifty-seven). He may also, upon terms and conditions to be fixed by him, sell or dispose of dead or insect-infested timber and of such matured timber as in his judgment may be disposed of without detriment to the scenic or other purpose for which such parks, monuments, or reservations are established, grant leases and permits for the use of the land, the development of the resources, or privileges for the accommodation of visitors in the various parks, monuments, and reservations herein provided for, for periods not exceeding twenty years. The funds derived from such sales, leases, permits, and privileges shall be covered into the Treasury, to be expended by the director, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, in the administration, maintenance, and improvement of the parks, reservations, and monuments herein provided for.

SEC. 5. That the director and other officers and employees of the service in Washington, when traveling on duty in the field, and the experts, assistants, and other employees, when away from their posts of duty in the field on official business, shall be allowed a per diem in lieu of subsistence, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, exclusive of transportation or sleeping-car fares.

SEC. 6. That the parks, monuments, and reservations herein provided for shall not at any time be used in any way contrary to the purpose thereof as agencies for promoting public recreation and public health through the use and enjoyment by the people of such parks, monuments, and reservations, under the natural scenery and objects of interest therein, or in any way detrimental to the value thereof for such purpose.

SEC. 7. That the publications of the national park service shall be published in such editions as may be recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, but not to exceed ten thousand copies for the first edition.

The CHAIRMAN. May I now read the two reports of the departments? They do not seem to be very long. The first is a letter from Secretary Franklin K. Lane, dated June 16, 1913, which is as follows [reading]:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 16, 1913.

Hon. SCOTT FERRIS,
Chairman Committee on Public Lands,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. FERRIS: The department is in receipt of your letter of May 9, 1913, transmitting for report H. R. 104, Sixty-third Congress, first session, entitled: "A bill to establish a national park service, and for other purposes."

In a special message to Congress, dated February 3, 1911, President Taft said:

"I earnestly recommend the establishment of a bureau of national parks. Such legislation is essential to the proper management of those wondrous manifestations of nature, so startling and so beautiful that everyone recognizes the obligations of the Government to preserve them for the edification and recreation of the people."

In the annual report of this department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, the Secretary of the Interior made the following statement with regard to a bureau of national parks:

"There are 12 national parks, embracing over 4,500,000 acres, which have been set apart from time to time by Congress for the recreation of the people of the Nation. While public interest in, and use of, these reservations is steadily increasing, as shown by the growing number of visitors, adequate provision has not been made for their efficient administration, and sufficient appropriations have not been made for their proper care and development. At present each of these parks is a separate and distinct unit for administrative purposes. The only general supervision which is possible is that obtained by referring matters relating to the national parks to the same officials in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. Separate appropriations are made for each park, and the employment of a common supervising and directing force is impossible. Many pf the problems in park management are the same thoughout all of the national parks, and a great gain would be obtained and substantial economies could be effected if the national parks and reservations were grouped together under a single administrative bureau. Bills to create a bureau of national parks have heretofore been introduced in Congress, and, in my judgment, they should immediately receive careful consideration, so that the proper legislation for this purpose may be enacted. Ade

quate appropriations should also be made for the development of these pleasure grounds of the people, especially through the construction of roads and trails and their proper care and maintenance. In several of the national parks there are large private holdings, which should be acquired by the Government."

It is suggested that on page 4, in line 8, the word "under" be stricken out and the words "and of" inserted in lieu thereof. With this change I am in full accord with the views as thus expressed and believe that the provisions of H. R. 104 are for the present adequate to inaugurate successfully the much-needed work of the national-park service. I, therefore, earnestly recommend the early enactment of this bill into law.

Very truly, yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

Now, next comes a letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. B. T. Galloway, under date of December 30, 1913, addressed to the chairman of this committee [reading]:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, December 30, 1913.

Hon. SCOTT FERRIS,
Chairman Committee on Public Lands, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. FERRIS: In response to your request of December 19 for a report on H. R. 104, to establish a national-park service and for other purposes, I have the honor to inform you that the general provisions of the bill meet with my approval.

It appears that the purpose of the bill is to furnish the administrative machinery to secure the highest possible efficiency in handling the national parks. Inasmuch as the national parks are under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, the Department of Agriculture is not in a position to furnish the facts in regard to the needs for improved park administration. The chief interest of the Department of Agriculture in the problems of national parks is that the majority of parks which would be created hereafter will be taken from areas now within the national forests. Inasmuch as there are now numerous requests for the establishment of new parks, it is very important, in my judgment, that there be established a definite policy in regard to what areas and what classes of land should be included in national parks in the future.

It appears that the establishment of a national-park service would result in the development of such a policy which would be of great assistance to Congress in considering national-park questions.

Inasmuch as most of the areas which will be set aside as national parks in the future are now within national forests, it would seem wise to include in the bill a provision for joint action between the Interior and Agricultural Departments in making recommendations for new national parks, in order that the interests of the national forests, as well as the new parks, may be fully considered in enacting legislation.

Very sincerely, yours,

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, we have Dr. Miller and Mr. Graves of the Department of Agriculture here, but there are some matters that I would like to refer to before they begin.

In this matter, Mr. Chairman, I desire to have printed as part of this hearing that part of the special message of the President dated February 2, 1912, in regard to the bureau of national parks, and I will submit it to the stenographer.

(The paper referred to is as follows:)

I earnestly recommend the establishment of a bureau of national parks. Such legislation is essential to the proper management of those wondrous manifestations of nature, so startling and so beautiful that everyone recognizes the obligations of the Government to preserve them for the edification and recreation of the people.

The Yellowstone Park, the Yosemite, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the Glacier National Park, and the Mount Rainier National Park and others furnish appropriate instances. In only one case have we made anything like adequate preparation for the use of a park by the public. That case is the Yellowstone National Park. Every consideration of patriotism and the love of nature and of beauty and of art requires us to expend money enough to bring all these natural wonders within easy reach of our people. The first step in that direction is the establishment of a respon-

sible bureau, which shall take upon itself the burden of supervising the parks and of making recommendations as to the best method of improving their accessibility and usefulness.

Mr. RAKER. Also on the same subject—and it shows a great deal of thought and consideration—I would like to submit the remarks of the President of the United States, Mr. Taft, in regard to the establishment of a national park service under practically the provisions as provided by this bill, which will result in a saving to the Government and the bringing together under one harmonious management all of the parks.

The CHAIRMAN. Isn't that a public document?

Mr. RAKER. The first is a public document; the other is clipped from the papers at the time and did not go into any public document. but are the remarks of President Taft at a meeting for this subject.

(The article referred to is as follows:)

PRESIDENT TAFT'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It costs a good deal of money to run a government, and the first ambition of any one responsible for a government is economy—at least it ought to be. Therefore, the proposition to add a bureau or a department sends gooseflesh all over the body of anyone who has any sort of responsibility in respect to the finances of the government, for it means another nucleus for the increase of governmental expenses, Yet a modern government, in order to be what it ought to be, must spend money. Utility involves expense.

Now, we have in the United States a great many natural wonders; and in that lazy way we have in our Government of first taking up one thing and then another, we have set aside a number of national parks, of forest reservations, covering what ought to be national parks, and what are called national monuments. We have said to ourselves: "Those can not get away. We have surrounded them by a law which makes them necessarily Government property forever, and we will wait in our own good time to make them useful as parks to the people of the country. Since the Interior Department is the 'lumber room' of the Government, into which we put everything that we don't know how to classify and don't know what to do with, we will just put them under the Secretary of the Interior." That is the condition of the national parks to-day.

Those of you who have first been in the Yellowstone Park and admired its beauties and thought of the ability of the Army engineers to construct such roads as are there, and then have gone on to the Yosemite and have seen its beauties and have found the roads not quite so good, and then have gone to Grand Canyon and have found a place where you could bury the Yellowstone Canyon and the Yosemite and never know that they were there and found no roads at all except a railroad, that was built at a great expense and probably at great loss, to the side of the canyon and only a trail, called the "Bright Angel Trail," down into the canyon—down which they would not let me go, because they were afraid the mules could not carry me—you will understand that something needs to be done in respect to those parks if we are all to enjoy them.

I am in favor of equality of opportunity, and I resent an exclusion from the enjoyment of the wonders of the world that it only needs a little money to remove.

Now, the course that was taken in respect to the Yellowstone Park ought to be taken in respect to all of our parks. If we are going to have national parks, we ought to make them available to the people, and we ought to build the roads, as expensive as they may be, in order that those parks may become what they are intended to be when Congress creates them. And we can not do that, we can not carry them on effectively unless we have a bureau which is itself distinctly charged with the responsibility for their management and their building up.

When the Secretary of the Interior, therefore, asked me to come here and told me the subject of the meeting to-night, I was glad to come. It is going to add to the expense of the Interior Department, and it is going to swell those estimates, but it is essential that we should use what the Lord has given us in this way and make it available for the people. We have the money. It is not going to take enough to exhaust the Treasury. It is a proper expense, a necessary expense. Let us have the bureau.

Mr. RAKER. Upon the same occasion an address was delivered, which is not in a public document, so that it can be available—an address of a man who has given a great deal of thought and study to this subject, who visited the national parks and who has gone into the subject as to the necessity of the consolidation of management for the purpose of economy, to bring better results, to the end that the public might get better service at a cheaper price, and that these great natural wonders might be preserved and the people of the United States and of the world might have the same opportunity to get the benefit of them—I offer now the address of Hon. Walter L. Fisher on this same subject. This consists of about six pages.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that on the subject of national parks?

Mr. RAKER. Yes. If there is not objection to that, I suppose it can go into the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I think it can go in.

(The article referred to is as follows:)

ADDRESS OF HON. WALTER L. FISHER, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

During the past summer or early fall—I have forgotten for the moment the exact date—there was held at the Yellowstone Park the first conference that had ever been held of the people who were interested in a practical way in the administration of the national parks and in the various interests that lead up to and are connected with them, such as the railroads and the concessionaires for the hotel privileges, transportation privileges, photographic concessions, and matters of that sort within the parks. I have not seen the tabulation of the roster of that conference, but my recollection of it is that there were in attendance something in excess of 100. This conference was the result of an effort which had gone on for some considerable time on the part of the chief clerk of the Department of the Interior, Mr. Ucker, and Mr. Carr, who is the next in command in that line of administration, and the other people connected with the administration of the parks in the office of the Secretary. They were joined in this, however, and had been in the preliminary arrangements and discussions, as I understand it, by the representatives of this organization, the American Civic Association, and others who were interested in the general subject of the improvement of our national parks. The conference that was held was a very practical one. There were a great number of developments considered by those who had been asked to prepare suggestions on particular phases of park management and control, and other matters connected with the national parks, and they were followed by a general discussion from the floor, and, of course, much discussion and much talk quietly during the various recesses and in the evenings.

The American Civic Association very naturally and properly was represented at that meeting by its long-time president, who is so well known to you and to the country at large for his work in this direction. The discussions that went on, of course, related mainly to the question of what we could do to improve our national parks to make them more accessible to the public and more attractive to the public. I do not know whether I shall in any way intrude upon the field which is to be covered by Mr. McFarland in his address, or by Senator Smoot, but I think it is proper I should call your attention for fear that they may not speak of, or be able to include in their remarks, some of the things that we often pass by, but which may be interesting and instructive to you, and I think are to be considered.

In the first place, the national parks, like Topsy, have "just growed"; at least that is the impression which has been produced upon my mind from such investigation and discussion as I have given to them. There is no consistent theory of legislation with regard to the national parks. While some of them follow the general lines of previous statutes, there are wide variations in the statutory authority under which the parks are carried on to-day. The whole park work of some States is wholly different from that of others, and the situation in detail is almost radically divergent. For instance, I find some such question as this: Whether the revenue derived from a particular national park shall be available for the use of that park, its improvement and development. We have no consistent action. Two of our important parks are without statutory authority to that effect, so that such revenue as is derived from the park itself in any way has to go back into the general fund of the nation, to be used in such a way as that derived from any other general source, is used and appropriated directly and specifically for that purpose. In other parks a very large per cent of the money available is directly available without appropriation. The same

thing is true with regard to appropriations which Congress gives to the parks. The importance and the political pressure which a particular park possesses brings to it appropriations larger than those which may be given to another. The result is that we have no consistent theory of park administration.

There are many questions which anyone could see at a glance are similar in all these parks. Take, for instance, the question of road making. We have practically the same problems in all of the parks with regard to road making; at least in a very considerable number of them. For instance, there may be three or four parks where these problems are so similar that the general specifications, the general principles that should be applied, are identical, but they may differ from another class of these parks.

Take many of the other questions that are raised in the parks. The whole question of the protection and the disposition of the trees, the concessions, how the hotel concessions shall be managed, what requirement shall be made of the hotel proprietors, what regulations shall be made with regard to the casual ordinary visitor for his protection and so that he may receive the proper sort of service. These are very similar in all these parks, or, at all events, it is quite apparent that an examination into any given question in one of the parks would throw a great deal of light upon the same problem when it arises in other of the parks.

I mention these things, simple as they may seem, to call your attention to the singular fact that although there has been a great deal of talk of improved efficiency in our Government affairs, we have absolutely no machinery and no legal authority to use any machinery for the coordination of these parks, so we may state this problem as a whole. The only thing we can possibly do in the way of coordination in the Interior Department is to see that questions that come to us for determination are referred to the same individuals in the department. We can see that the chief clerk or his assistant shall primarily pass upon these matters. We may say that the Assistant Secretary—as distinguished from the First Assistant, there being two—shall be the person to whom appeals shall go, the person to whom the chief clerk shall go for final determination of questions of importance; and we do. When we have done that we are through. We may use our Division of Mails and Files. We may use our Division of Publications and get a certain amount of effective work there; and we have Mr. Schmeckebier, of that division, who has accomplished some quite remarkable results, in my judgment, in the publicity line simply in getting out some material to those who are eager to have it. We have found that the American public is greedy for real news about the national parks; that it is genuinely interested in the national parks and ready to get anything that is not simply perfunctory news upon this subject. But when we have done these things the Department of the Interior is through. That is all that it can do toward coordination. It would seem that it required practically no argument to convince that the one thing we need at once for the efficiency of administration and economy in expenditure is to get these parks together under some division or bureau where they can receive the benefit of a central staff, where we can take the men who are now studying road making, or the management of roads, or the sprinkling problem, which is, after all, to the traveling public probably the most important question connected with the administration of the park, because the hotels will do a certain amount of looking after their own interests along the lines of intelligent and enlightened selfishness; and the revenue is there. But if the roads are to be sprinkled and taken care of, that must be done purely as a matter of expenditure, and unless it is looked after by the administrative force it will not be looked after at all.

Now, it is perfectly apparent what we ought to have. We ought to have some sort of a central organization—something in the nature of a bureau, with a head and subordinates—so we can get proper expert talent and men who will devote their time to the matters not merely with regard to one park, but all the parks where the question arises. It is perfectly apparent that if we were studying any one of these questions with regard to any one of these parks and were confined to that and the appropriations for that park, we could not get as good a man to study these problems in the case of the others. And, in the second place, after we have done it once, unless we can utilize his advice and experience some place else, we don't get it at all. Then, another thing. We get rid of a good many of these isolated and separate and distinct appropriations. We would not have several appropriations made distinctly for the Yellowstone Park and made for the Yosemite Park, and so on down the line, and each appropriation confined to that particular or some particular function or interest in that park, but we would begin to learn that many of these problems are alike; that it is not enough to treat one park in one way and another in another way. We would have our bureau bring forward the things in our parks which now do not receive particular attention, very largely through ignorance of the subject, because the expe-

rience of the particular man who has that park in charge has not been so great as has been that of some other man.

The result of all these reflections was that the conference to which I have referred was, so far as we were able to ascertain, unanimous upon the proposition that there should be established as promptly as possible a bureau of national parks, under the direction of the Secretary of Interior, so that that bureau might coordinate these parks and their administration and vastly improve their condition and their advantage to the public. In this conference, this was not merely the expression of foresters, of those interested in the parks from the theoretical point of view, but the conviction of men who attended there representing the large railroad systems which lead up to those parks and which are directly interested in them. And it was a very significant thing to me, as I think it will be to you, to find that the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., whose road leads to one of our principal parks, was, and is, much in favor, though through its representative, of having a national park bureau established, embracing other parks as well, purely from the scenic point of view. In other words, each particular road which leads to a particular park was not interested solely in working for that park, but these men have reached that degree of enlightenment in their selfishness—in their self-interest—that they have come to the conclusion that it was for their own best interest to have a national park bureau established.

I have talked this matter over with the President, and I know that he is favorably interested in it, and that he gladly accepted the suggestion that he come over here this evening to meet this audience and express his own views in favor of this movement, in which the American Civic Association is taking so prominent and leading a part. But you do not expect me to fill the stage this evening to the exclusion of those who have been regularly selected as speakers, and particularly not to take the place of or infringe upon the time allowed to Mr. McFarland, president of the American Civic Association. Recognizing, as I do, the practical and vigorous manner in which he has gone into this, as he has into most of the other problems in which the American Civic Association is interested, I feel that we have gained an ally—I should not put it that way—that we are allies with him, and that we are willing to help him and this association in carrying on this work and see that we get from this coming Congress, if possible, a bill along the lines of that which Senator Smoot has advocated, which will permit of the establishment of a bureau of the sort I have described.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Miller is here from the department, and we would like to have him heard upon the subject now, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed, Mr. Miller.

STATEMENT OF MR. ADOLPH C. MILLER, ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. MILLER. Do you want a statement from me, or do you wish to ask me some questions?

The CHAIRMAN. This is Judge Raker's program, however he cares to have you proceed.

Mr. RAKER. I would like to have you make a statement generally as to the facts of the situation, and then the committee can propound questions to you.

Mr. MILLER. I have been connected with the administration of the parks now for almost a year, and I have almost come to the conclusion that unless there is some more efficient agency for administering these parks than exists at the present time the Government had almost better go out of the business of attempting to handle these reservations. At every point I have been embarrassed and handicapped by the lack of necessary machinery. I think it is very difficult to find anything analogous that exists in the administration of any private business. We have about as ineffective and clumsy and awkward a method as could be devised.

Mr. TAYLOR. Chaotic, is it not?

Mr. MILLER. Yes. They are administering from Washington reservations that are for the most part distant 2,000 to 3,000 miles.

The gist of the whole matter, I think, is very well set forth in the excerpt that was read by the chairman of the committee from the report of the Secretary.

There are 12 of these national parks, and in addition there are some 30 national monuments, partly under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and partly under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and for these latter there is absolutely no administrative provision whatever. From time to time requests come to the department to do this and to do that, but we have no machinery and no money—we have not a single cent to protect from depredations the Lewis and Clark National Monument. We have not any provision by which we can send anyone there to view with his own eyes what the conditions are and what best needs to be done.

Now, with respect to these 12 parks the situation is not so serious, but it is very bad, and we are proceeding in the most uneconomic and inefficient manner. For the most part the needs of all these parks are similar. They present essentially identical engineering problems, identical problems in road engineering, sanitary engineering, and landscape engineering, and we ought to have the services of a competent road engineer and a landscape engineer that we could draw upon whether he was required during any season at Glacier Park, Rainier Park, Yosemite Park, or some other park. I have become very keenly sensitive of the needs of these parks, but there is no machinery through which you can operate. Suppose we want to have some advice, some judgment on the best method of handling the road problem in Yosemite Park, for instance. We have nobody with whom we can work. We have a resident engineer, but he is not a man of large experience. We ought to have some man who is competent to give us the best advice that we need in these matters. From day to day something comes up in the Department of the Interior upon which we want advice or we want to do something, but we have not the instruments—the tools with which we can work.

Take, for instance, the situation that is presented by reason of the condition along the frontier. The War Department has served notice upon him that it wants to remove at the earliest possible moment the troops that are now in charge of the park in the Yosemite Valley. Our superintendent there is an officer detailed from the Army in charge of a troop of cavalry. The troop is now marching through the park, but their march has been interrupted and they have been sent down to the Imperial Valley, and Maj. Litterburn, acting superintendent there, is likely to be taken away at a moment's notice. We ought to have somebody right here in Washington that we could send out there to cope with this emergency situation. We should have immediate charge of the reservation in a way that would be satisfactory to the Secretary's office. The work is being as well done as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances, but we absolutely have nothing.

Take another case that came up about two weeks ago. The power and electric company is operating under a permit in the Sequoia National Park, and they want to make certain changes in the location of their conduits and intakes. In brief, they want to come from 125 feet nearer the falls in Wolverton Creek. They ought to have it if it is not going to be a detriment to the enjoyment of the scenery of the park at that point. If it is, they ought not to have it. Now,

we ought to have some one of competent judgment to pass upon that thing, but we have not. We have got to depend upon our chief ranger, who is an excellent man so far as his experience goes and who is acting as superintendent of the park, for advice in this matter.

From one point of view that is a very simple matter; rom another point of view it is a matter of a great deal of importance. If the decision is wrong the injury may be almost irremediable, and we ought to have a competent agent or expert in the department here, such as would exist if we had a park service or bureau, to send out there to view this matter. Another thing has come up within the last few days. We have a situation of strained relations between a concessionaire in the Rainier Park and the superintendent. They both seem to be excellent and competent men, but they do not get along together. I am satisfied that in the interests of the good administration of that park they ought to be made to get along together, and that they could be made to get along together if we had somebody that could go out there and reconcile their differences. As it is, we can simply write letters at long distance or send telegrams or perhaps some one of our land agents is in that part of the country to lend his friendly services, and do the best we can. There is a situation there at this moment which is of vital concern to the welfare of that park. The park service in Rainier Park may be crippled and delay for many weeks the opening of the park, and the hotel accommodations there may be seriously delayed; so that, in the absence of any bureau, we are really in the very worst condition. About all the administration we can do is with the pen. We have no fingers; we have no arms; we have none of the essential elements that suit the service. We want eyes to look with and ears to hear with, but they do not exist.

Then we have road problems—problems in road engineering. We have problems in the scenic treatment of important points in the park, but we have no one upon whose judgment and skill and experience in the matter we can rely.

So we are in this peculiar position, that practically the initiative with respect to these parks rests with the superintendents, who for the most part are a body of untrained and unexpert men with little knowledge or experience gained from the point of view of experience or observation elsewhere. Their experience is largely local; sometimes excellent within the limits of their experience and training, but that training is very limited. They are constantly suggesting to us what they think ought to be done, and I have found that wherever I have had any personal acquaintance with the park in question—for instance, Sequoia or Yosemite Parks—they are suggesting things that we can very well afford to dispense with until other more urgent needs have been attended to.

With respect to a few of the parks that I know personally, I am able to take the initiative because I know them; and with respect to other parks that I have investigated or visited each very hastily I won't miss it very much, but in the general conditions there is an undesirable dependency upon the initiative and suggestion of the superintendent on the job. So you will find, for instance, among the 12 parks, that each one has its separate history and each one has its own peculiar form of organization. There is no uniformity in the methods of procedure, though practically the problems that arise in

one park are essentially the same identical problems that arise in other parks, but we have no common machinery for getting in touch with them.

Mr. SINNOTT. Are the questions similar or dissimilar in these parks?

Mr. MILLER. Very similar. For instance, take this condition. We are expending for the parks in the Interior Department about $300,000 a year, and through the War Department almost the same amount; $500,000 or $600,000 is spent on these reservations every year. From one point of view that is not a large sum; from another point of view it is a very considerable sum.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Tell the committee briefly how that money is consumed.

Mr. MILLER. The large appropriation for parks, for the Yellowstone, for Glacier National Park, and for Yosemite Park, is made through the War Department.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I mean what do they use it for? How much goes into roads, how much into salaries—who gets it?

Mr. MILLER. Well, it is hard to make a general statement there, because the funds vary in the different parks. In the Glacier National Park I should say, roughly, in average years, about four-tenths goes for administration. By that I mean maintenance of the ranger force. There is no protection given the parks except through the rangers in the employ of the park service. The balance of it goes to the maintenance and construction of roads and trails. In the matter of roads, for instance, we would have been unable to do anything in Glacier National Park had it not been for the happy accident that the Reclamation Service was engaged in some work nearby in which it wanted to use the park waters and joined with us in the construction of a road, and we utilized their engineering force for this purpose.

In the case of the Yosemite Park, it gets one of the largest appropriations—the largest part of the money goes into the maintenance and construction of roads. There we operate through what seems to me a very clumsy and uneconomical and wasteful form of organization, and I have been trying within the narrow limits that exist to overcome it and do the best I can by giving the cooperation of the Bureau of Roads and the Department of Agriculture. They have just sent out there one of the best road engineers to give us a survey and give us a plan for the develpoment, extension, improvement, and maintenance of roads and trails in the Yosemite Valley and Park, so that we shall have something that this office in Washington can rely on; by which we make intelligent estimates and formulate a program that we can follow from year to year as these appropriations go on.

There does not exist, for instance, at the present time any plan under which we can advise ourselves here in Washington—any plan that has been passed upon by competent engineers—which will form a program for the future. The situation would be very analogous to that of attempting to go ahead and build a house or a considerable structure without plans, or leaving the plan to the man who was the foreman of the work, planning and changing his plans from time to time, as seemed best to him. The policy has been a hand-to-mouth policy, and there has not been very much done, except that when the sundry civil act has been passed, the superintendent, who is usually a new man, makes such recommendations as he can, to be sure that

the money will all be spent within the fiscal year before the appropriation lapses.

Now, I am satisfied that if this thing could be handled in a businesslike manner, without perhaps a single cent of additional cost to the Government, if we could get hold of some of the park revenues and utilize them for general administration, we could not only do the work that is being done at the present time, but could do very much better and do some work that has not been undertaken at all.

Mr. RAKER. Are you through with your general statement?

Mr. MILLER. Yes; that is the substance of it.

Mr. RAKER. Now, in regard to the plan to deal with the roads and the plan for the development of the parks, when a man that is experienced in park management would go from park to park, the work could be done much more economically than it is being done now, could it not?

Mr. MILLER. I think so, distinctly. We ought to have a competent road engineer and a competent landscape engineer who would survey all of these tracts, who would evolve a plan for each one of these tracts from year to year as they are developed.

Mr. RAKER. Taking the question of general administration, comparing the cost of the parks as they exist under the present system with the plan in contemplation, under which they would be handled by one supervision, what is your view as to the relative cost of conducting them now and under the plan by which they could be under a general park service?

Mr. MILLER. If I get your question aright, it is the relative cost of doing the thing as it ought to be done, as compared with the present methods?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. MILLER. As near as I can make out, the amount chargeable to the general administration of the Interior Department for parks is about $15,000 a year. That represents the proportionate part of the service of the men concerned with the parks. In addition to that there are some considerable expenses for printing and publicity. Those ought to be very considerably enlarged in order thoroughly to acquaint the people of this country and other countries with what we possess in the way of park resources and facilities. I should say—I am speaking here from a rather limited experience—that with a very moderate addition to the expense that is being actually incurred for park administration at the present time—but which does not appear as such, being a part of the general expense of the Secretary's office—these parks could be well administered.

Mr. RAKER. Now, as to the amount of benefits to be derived by the Government from proper management and proper handling of the parks as well as the receipts from concessionaires, etc., from the parks, what is your view as to the relative benefits to the Government financially, and to the public, of the system as described by you, as compared with the present sort of inchoate system that we have at the present time.

Mr. MILLER. I think a great deal could be done, and I am sure it ought to be done, to reimburse the Government for this expense. I have satisfied myself that a great many of the concessions that are given in the park are of very considerable commercial value, and I

found by exercising the necessary degree and kind of inquiry that this can be found out. Let me give you an instance. We have had a photograph concession in the Yellowstone Park that has been yielding us $850 a year, plus a certain payment for the use of land. By getting up some competition in this matter, I find that the man who has held this concession heretofore came to my office yesterday and has gotten up to the point now where he is ready to pay $3,000, and I think his competitor is ready and willing to pay as much; so that I expect to get for the Government from the handling of this one concession a revenue of $5,000 or $6,000 as compared with $850, or with the ground rental perhaps $1,000.

I do not mean to say that the opportunity for getting as handsome returns as this are hanging all around, but I have been surprised, as I have had time to look into these matters, the benefit of letting these concessionaires find that they are being looked into. All sorts of extraordinary things come to light, and I think that through skillful handling of this matter as a commercial proposition—it has been my determination to charge all the traffic will stand in these matters—I think we can make this park service pretty nearly pay for itself.

For instance, the last time we granted a stage concession for the Yellowstone Park we had the question of whether we should take advantage of the opportunity to give reduced rates to the public or increase the revenue to the Government. My own view was to increase the revenue for the Government, but the Secretary's view was to give the public the benefit in the shape of reduced rates. I think we might easily have gotten from $30,000 to $35,000 a year revenue for the Government. That is, we would simply have taken for the Government a part of the profits that the concessionaire had been putting in his pocket year after year, because the concession was really a very valuable concession. But at any event, there was a saving for some one there—in this case the public—it might have been the Government—of an amount sufficient to pay the expenses of a park service organized on a reasonably economical basis.

Mr. RAKER. That was just one case.

Mr. STOUT. What was the reduction?

Mr. MILLER. The reduction was a cut of 20 per cent in the stage rates of the Yellowstone Western Transportation Co., and I expect to see the other companies fall in line with the pressure of competition and reduce their rates. In that case it will amount to a saving to the traveling public of probably $100,000 a year.

Mr. STOUT. For how long a time do those concessions run? Can you revoke them at any time?

Mr. MILLER. They can be revoked only for cause.

Mr. STOUT. Won't the other concessions have 20 years to run?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Mr. STOUT. And they are charging the same old rate, are they not?

Mr. MILLER. They have reduced their rates somewhat and I expect to see them reduce them still more if they want to get any traffic.

Mr. STOUT. The routes are really not in competition. One comes into a section of the park, and one comes into another section.

Mr. MILLER. Yes; but I suppose an intelligent traveler going to Yellowstone Park who is not indifferent to pecuniary conditions will not waive the fact that the trip from one point is $5 cheaper than from another point.

Mr. STOUT. But it may cost the intelligent traveler $5 more to get to that point.

Mr. MILLER. It would depend on where he started from, of course.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Do you allow automobiles to go there now?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Why don't you?

Mr. MILLER. Because conditions are not right for it.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. What conditions? Is it because these livery fellows have got a monopoly of the business?

Mr. MILLER. Not in the least. There is not any monopoly there except that is imposed through poverty of resources. As soon as the roads are ready, I want to see the automobiles go in.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. It seems as though they have enjoyed a monopoly for a good many years.

Mr. STOUT. You expect to have it ready for automobiles by next year, do you not?

Mr. MILLER. I would like to see it, but it depends entirely upon the progress made in putting the roads in shape. We have been fortunate enough to get a new engineer assigned in charge of the road construction there. I do not know whether you gentlemen know it, but that is not in the hands of the Interior Department, and it was a matter of surprise and chagrin to me when I found last summer that the most important work in the park, the road construction, was something over which the Interior Department, which is nominally charged with the administration of the parks, had absolutely no supervision.

Mr. RAKER. Still it costs the Government just the same.

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Mr. STOUT. Whose supervision is that under?

Mr. MILLER. The Secretary of War. Through cooperation with the Secretary of War, however, I think things are going to move along more satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN. The War Department has charge of the road construction there?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a Bureau of Roads in the Agricultural Department, is there not?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they have anything to do with the roads in the parks?

Mr. MILLER. Nothing officially, although I expect to get their cooperation. They have sent one of their engineers into Yosemite Park at the present time to make some surveys and to advise as to the proper method of surfacing our roads; whether they should be oil or water; and to give us some figures on unit cost of different improvements. In other words, to give us material upon which we can formulate the road problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a word right there. I suppose that in these park roads—I want to get your opinion on this—I suppose that during the time the Federal Government was constructing these roads it was working on the theory that we had no right to make appropriations for roads direct from the Treasury, and I suppose that

was put under the War Department, in order to overcome that supposed difficulty. Now, Bureau of Roads has authority over roads just as the War Department has authority over military roads, and now that Congress has come to the conclusion that they have authority to construct roads with appropriations out of the Federal Treasury directly, would it not seem to be advisable and practicable to relieve the War Department of this feature of administration, and let it all come back to you people, where it belongs?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Have you any assurance that that bill you speak of will pass Congress?

Mr. GRAHAM. Isn't that a criticism of another branch of Congress?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the platforms of all political parties have said that they would appropriate money directly out of the Treasury for the purpose of establishing good roads, so that that part I believe I am not assuming.

Mr. RAKER. Congress has assumed that it is right to appropriate money and construct roads in these national parks.

Mr. MILLER. Yes, and we are doing it.

The CHAIRMAN. I think there is no difference of opinion about that point, that we have authority to construct roads.

Mr. MILLER. We do construct roads now.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why not in this case?

Mr. MILLER. Just because there has never been any centralized administrative policy for the parks, and each park has a separate history and a separate management. It would be a very much similar situation, if you can imagine it, under which half a dozen or 10 ranches, where all are controlled by a single person or individual who lets the individual organizations stand exactly as they were in the beginning without any attempt to standardize them. Each park is different from any other park, because of the lack of any adequate facilities for administration. There has been very little disposition in the Interior Department to disturb that. Yellowstone Park has been under the administration of an Army officer as superintendent there, with troops under him, so I suppose it seemed altogether natural for the road work there to be done by the Army engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. Some of this is news to me. You say that you have exclusive jurisdiction over some of the parks?

Mr. MILLER. Over Glacier Park and Yosemite; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And Yellowstone Park is run by the War Department?

Mr. MILLER. As far as the road work is concerned, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there are 12 parks in all. Over how many of them do you have exclusive jurisdiction?

Mr. MILLER. You mean so far as doing the work is concerned?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. How many of these parks, embracing 4,500,000 acres of land? In how many of them do you have the power to appoint superintendents that can do all the different things necessary for their proper administration?

Mr. MILLER. We have that substantially in all parks, where there is no special provision to the contrary. That may vary from year to year. The appropriation for the construction of roads in Yellowstone Park was made through the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the theory of that?

Mr. MILLER. The theory was, I suppose, that it was an important work and could be done best in that way. And I think on the whole the theory is right. We have no engineers in the Interior Department, and we would have had to organize these to carry out the work or do it by contract, and my idea is that all this work ought to be done by the engineers until we have some administrative force here in Washington for the parks.

The CHAIRMAN. What part does the Agricultural Department play in it?

Mr. MILLER. They have nothing to do with it directly. Indirectly they have done things from time to time which show a disposition to aid us. As I was suggesting a moment ago, the Bureau of Roads is going to give us the services of two of their engineers this summer for the purpose of making surveys and locations; advising us generally upon the problem of road engineering with respect to Yosemite Park and Glacier Park particularly, and making a reconnaisance in Rainier and other parks.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let me get down to one or two things. You have 12 national parks that embody 4,500,000 acres of land, and you expend through the War Department and through the Interior Department approximately $600,000 a year on them, an equal amount for each per annum. Now is it, or is it not, good administration to have half of the park administered by the War Department, and half by the Interior Department? Would it not be better to have them all in one department?

Mr. MILLER. No question about that.

The CHAIRMAN. And would it not be better if there were a responsible head, a responsible place, that Congress could go to, some one they could put their finger on, in the administration of these parks?

Mr. MILLER. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, following that up for a moment, how many employees are there, both in the War Departmet and in your department, that are giving their exclusive time and attention to these parks?

Mr. MILLER. I can not answer that, Mr. Chairman. We have 82 in our department.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include everybody?

Mr. MILLER. That means everyone that is employed in that service.

The CHAIRMAN. So you people have 82, but you do not know how many the War Department has?

Mr. MILLER. That varies of course. They hire a large body of teamsters and common laborers, and I suppose that varies from week to week.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, of course, getting right down to the practical side of this thing, the trouble that you are going to have and the trouble that the committee is going to have in the House, is the creation of a lot of new jobs here, and that is where the big fight will be.

Mr. MILLER. Yes; I know.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, with these 82 people that you already have why can not you and Judge Raker and the people who are behind this bill just start in here at the beginning and say that hereafter the administration of the parks shall be under the Interior Department?

The War Department has got enough to do without trying to do something they do not know anything about. They do not handle public lands, and I do not think that the War Department and these other departments ought to be twisted up with the Interior Department, which has the issuance of patents, the issuance of titles, and has to do with the final control and dealing with public lands generally. Wouldn't that accomplish what you want, and let you people in this way reorganize your force and get your heads together and reorganize these 82 men and get some others in also? I am afraid that what you are going to do here, creating a lot of $6,000 jobs, will never go through. Couldn't you work out your own salvation in this committee to draft this bill so that it will start right at the beginning and put all of these parks under one department?

Mr. MILLER. How would you get it there? If the money that is appropriated for the work in these different parks were assigned to the Interior Department, we would still be in the position of not having instrumentalities with which to work. For instance, this $125,000 is given to Yosemite Park, $100,000 to Glacier Park, and $15,000 or $20,000 for Rainier Park. We have no general fund, and we can not hire an engineer for the Yosemite Park. We could hire one good engineer if we had the money for all three parks, and that would be better than three inferior engineers. I have been bent on getting something done, and when it is demonstrated that that is impossible I will be ready to give up the job and let somebody else have it. I have now gotten the services of the best landscape engineer in California for $10 a year for Yosemite Park. He is going in there to make plans for the entire park, and he is a man who is worth $15,000 or $20,000. It was with great difficulty that I got that by the Civil Service Commission. I think they thought there was a negro concealed in the woodpile and this was a thing to be viewed with grave suspicion.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose you are under great obligations to them for letting you get by?

Mr. RAKER. In regard to these men that you now borrow from the Bureau of Roads these men are costing the Government just the same, and even more, than if they were under your bureau. If you had authority to get a man who was competent to go and handle all of this work in the various parks, the work in one would apply to great extent to similar conditions in another and he would not have to go over all this work again?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And these 80 men that you speak of in the service they are getting a salary now, and if all their time upon this subject was given to the park service it would not cost the Government any more, would it?

Mr. MILLER. It ought to cost less. I have sometimes thought that if there were a little provision in the act making these appropriations for parks, a provision of say $25,000 for administrative expenses in connection with the parks and the office of the Secretary of the Interior, it would take care of this thing for a good while. As a business proposition, if we could proceed in that way I should be willing to see 10 per cent knocked off of each one of the park appropriations in order to constitute a fund for the purpose of general administration.

Mr. CHURCH. Make a lump-sum appropriation for the parks?

Mr. MILLER. I think that would be better. Each one of these parks is regarded as a local matter and the appropriations are tied up for its administration.

Mr. RAKER. In response to the question propounded by the chairman where he is figuring on a good many new offices, where would there be any additional offices in the park service except director and engineer and a few men that would be in the service all the time, than are now being employed by the Government for this work in different ways?

Mr. MILLER. Well, there would not be—there might be two or three. You would have to have, of course, a competent engineer, but it would mean this, that instead of taking a part of the time of half a dozen men, as we do at present, you would have one or two men who would give their time exclusively to this work. As it is now, the work is passed around from hand to hand and a great number of men are engaged in it as opportunity affords. But even then they are, for the most part, men who have no particular training for some branches of the work. We have our engineering problems, and we have sanitary problems, and we should have experts to take care of those problems.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Would it not be a good idea to have a bill containing nothing else but just putting these matters under the Interior Department?

Mr. MILLER. I do not see that that would help matters any.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I mean just as a starter. Then could we not get some appropriations—this committee can not appropriate money—but could we not get some appropriations from the sundry civil bill and help the department out in that way?

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is just what you want.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Get at this thing in a practical way. In the first place, this committee can not make appropriations of money at all; in the second place, we are creating a lot of new offices and new bureaus here, and the question whether we should not pull down the whole proposition. While this bill is admirable in its objects, the question is whether we would get anywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me explain that statement there. If you do that one thing, you could then make a good case to the Appropriations Committee that has to do with the sundry civil bill, where these parks are now provided for, and you could then go and ask for that $25,000 to be appropriated annually, which would let you people organize your own force in your own way, in your own department, and run these parks, which I confess I think is highly proper, but I think you gentlemen will be on the rocks with a lot of new jobs and new bureaus. The Government and all parties are averse to new bureaus and new jobs, however admirable the jobs are. It is hard to get them created, and my idea is that if you gentlemen could come right at the question squarely of putting it all under the Interior Department and then go across to Mr. Fitzgerald's committee and show him that new duties have been imposed upon you, to wit, the total administration of these parks, and then ask for an appropriation sufficient in the sundry civil bill to take care of your reorganization—and you gentlemen run your own reorganization without making a specific provision for new places—it seems to me you would come nearer getting it.

Mr. MILLER. That would be a very simple method of procedure, if it would be effective, but I do not think we would get it. You gentlemen are in sympathy with the park principle; you know something about it, but the members over there are concerned to keep appropriations down to the lowest possible point as regards matters of this kind. I agree with you that this is an expensive method, but it is the Government's method. I might mention that is a question of whether we are going to have efficiency or inefficiency. We have inefficiency at the present time, but it can not be otherwise. I am satisfied that there is no outlook for the parks that amounts to very much under the system, or lack of system, which is in vogue at the present time. I think it is rarely that you get efficiency and economy in Government work, and we can economize and still economize by simply neglecting things that should be done.

Mr. BROWN. Was there not submitted for the record plans showing exactly what each park costs, where the money is expended, through which department, and the juxtaposition with that an estimate of what this reorganized service would take?

The CHAIRMAN. There has never been anything like that in parallel columns, but I think they could prepare it.

Mr. GRAHAM. We have a great deal of that data which was presented to the appropriations committee at the hearings.

Mr. BROWN. I should imagine that you could show a probable saving of 20 to 30 per cent by this reorganization, and if you could have the matter set forth in parallel columns, it might help the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection Mr. Miller has authority to furnish for the committee use the data referred to. It can be furnished to the reporters later.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Statement of appropriations made for, and revenues received from, the various national parks and reservations, under the Department of the Interior, together with expenditures therefrom (administration in field [1] and improvements [2]), for fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914.

Name of national park or reservation.	Appropriations.				Revenues.			
	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.	Total appropriations fiscal years 1912, 1913, 1914.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.	Fiscal year 1914, July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914.	Total revenues, fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914.
Yellowstone	$8,500.00	$8,500.00	$8,500.00	$25,500.00	$16,476.38	$21,980.10	$14,930.23	$53,386.71
Yosemite	50,000.00	80,000.00	125,000.00	255,000.00	23,855.77	19,495.83	19,811.76	63,163.36
Mount Rainier	5,000.00	20,000.00	[3] 23,400.00	48,400.00	5,370.36	7,301.62	8,194.31	20,866.29
Glacier (created by act May 11, 1910)	69,200.00	75,000.00	100,000.00	244,200.00	1,490.94	4,677.14	3,975.45	10,143.53
Sequoia	15,550.00	15,550.00	15,550.00	46,650.00	305.16	353.85	4,089.21	4,748.22
General Grant	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	173.54	158.68	434.64	766.86
Mesa Verde	7,500.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	32,500.00	[4] 898.92	[4] 615.21	[4] 659.00	[4] 2,173.13

[1] Expenditures under "Administration in field" consist of salaries park and reservation employees, charges for printing, binding, stationery, filing, and miscellaneous supplies, etc. Salaries of park and reservation employees for 1914 fiscal year, under this head, are figured to July 1, 1914.

[2] Expenditures under "Improvements" are for construction roads, trails, bridges, buildings and repairs thereof, and miscellaneous supplies incident thereto.

[3] Including $10,000 for road surveys.

[4] Expenditure of revenues received from the Mesa Verde and Crater Lake National Parks for administration and improvement; these parks not authorized by existing statutes.

Statement of appropriations made for, and revenues received from, the various national parks and reservations, under the Department of the Interior, together with expenditures therefrom (administration in field and improvements), for fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914—Continued.

Name of national park or reservation.	Appropriations.				Revenues.			
	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.	Total appropriations, fiscal years 1912, 1913, 1914.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.	Fiscal year 1914, July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914.	Total revenues, fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914.
Platt:								
Regular appropriations	$10,000.00	$8,000.00	$8,000.00					
Construction of sanitary sewer system (like amount therefor being contributed by city of Sulphur, Okla.)	.....	[1] 17,500.00	.....	$43,500.00	$165.50	$49.95	$284.81	$500.26
Wind Cave	2,500.00	[1] 375.00	2,500.00	5,375.00	675.00	528.26	246.20	1,449.46
Crater Lake	3,000.00	3,000.00	7,540.00	13,540.00	[2] 323.00	[2] 784.18	[2] 793.00	[2] 1,900.18
Sullys Hill	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Hot Springs Reservation	None.	None.	None.	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revenues:								
Sale of Government lots	.....	([3])	.....	.....	82,518.00	None.	None.	
Water and ground rents from bathhouses, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,279.16	40,712.10	38,380.00	196,889.26
Grand total	173,250.00	244,925.00	302,490.00	720,665.00	167,531.73	96,656.92	91,798.61	355,987.26

Name of national park or reservation.	Expenditures from national park and reservation appropriations and revenues.							
	Appropriations.							
	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.		Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.		Fiscal year 1914, July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914.		Total appropriation expenditures, fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914.	
	Administration in field.	Improvements.	Administration in field.	Improvements.	Administration in field.	Improvements.	Administration in field.	Improvements.
Yellowstone	$8,341.50	$158.50	$8,435.65	$64.35	$8,460.70	$39.30	$25,237.85	$262.15
Yosemite	16,621.97	33,377.71	17,004.67	62,995.33	32,011.10	91,370.00	65,637.74	187,743.04
Mount Rainier	5,000.00	None.	5,033.33	14,955.47	6,842.40	[4] 15,903.28	16,875.73	30,858.75
Glacier (created by act May 11, 1910)	28,103.41	41,003.06	28,268.73	46,731.27	29,118.01	63,696.33	85,490.15	151,430.66
Sequoia	6,159.65	9,389.55	6,297.28	9,252.72	7,275.98	8,274.02	19,732.91	26,916.29
General Grant	1,427.90	572.10	1,408.55	591.45	1,404.00	596.00	4,240.45	1,759.55
Mesa Verde	3,445.79	3,905.75	4,443.76	10,513.15	4,648.73	4,211.20	12,538.28	18,630.10

[1] Without year.
[2] Expenditures of revenues received from the Mesa Verde and Crater Lake National Parks for administration and improvement; these parks not authorized by existing statutes.
[3] Amount of appropriation made for park by joint resolutions of Congress extending 1912 fiscal year appropriation, and expenditures therefrom, balance unexpended being covered back into "General fund" of Treasury. No appropriation made for Wind Cave Park for 1913 fiscal year. Expenditures this park, outside of $132.50, paid from $375, appropriated, defrayed from revenues derived from this park during 1913 fiscal year.
[4] Including $10,000 for road surveys.

Statement of appropriations made for, and revenues received from, the various national parks and reservations, under the Department of the Interior, together with expenditures therefrom (administration in field and improvements), for fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914—Continued.

Name of national park or reservation.	Expenditures from national park and reservation appropriations and revenues.							
	Appropriations.							
	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.		Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.		Fiscal year 1914, July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914.		Total appropriation expenditures, fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914.	
	Administration in field.	Improvements.	Administration in field.	Improvements.	Administration in field.	Improvements.	Administration in field.	Improvements.
Platt:								
Regular appropriations	$6,666.28	$3,333.06	$5,593.79	$2,406.16	$3,129.42	$4,466.40		
Construction of sanitary sewer system (like amount therefor being contributed by city of Sulphur, Okla.)				52.10		17,447.90	$15,389.49	$27,705.62
Wind Cave	942.00	1,557.86	[1] 132.50	None.	466.67	1,400.00	1,541.17	2,957.86
Crater Lake	1,912.80	1,085.95	1,849.21	1,129.55	2,433.81	3,934.82	6,195.82	6,150.32
Sullys Hill	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Hot Springs Reservation	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Grand total	78,621.30	94,383.54	78,467.47	148,691.55	95,790.82	211,339.25	252,879.59	454,414.34
								252,879.59
Total appropriation expenditures (administration in field and improvements), fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914								707,293.93

Name of national park or reservation.	Expenditures from national park and reservation appropriations and revenues.							
	Revenues.							
	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.		Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.		Fiscal year 1914, July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914.		Total appropriation, expenditures fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914.	
	Administration in field.	Improvements.	Administration in field.	Improvements.	Administration in field.	Improvements.	Administration in field.	Improvements.
Yellowstone	$4,196.69	$3,906.72	$5,203.29	$1,246.68	$2,725.08	$11,390.97	$12,125.06	$16,544.37
Yosemite	8,857.34	27,113.34	349.05	16,082.11	5,486.40	16,215.06	14,692.79	59,410.51
Mount Rainier	1,534.81	7,828.52	1,656.44	5,135.36	632.97	6,902.45	3,824.22	19,866.33
Glacier (created by act May 11, 1910)	None.	None.	428.84	None.	432.62	807.00	861.46	807.00
Sequoia	43.75	4.50	70.81	None.	78.04	None.	192.60	4.50
General Grant	.99	None.	3.03	499.98	.79	350.00	4.81	849.98
Mesa Verde	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.

[1] Amount of appropriation made for park by joint resolutions of Congress extending 1912 fiscal year appropriation, and expenditures therefrom, balance unexpended being covered back into "General fund" of Treasury. No appropriation made for Wind Cave Park for 1913 fiscal year. Expenditures this park, outside of $132.50, paid from $375, appropriated, defrayed from revenues derived from this park during 1913 fiscal year.

Statement of appropriations made for, and revenues received from, the various national parks and reservations, under the Department of the Interior, together with expenditures therefrom (administration in field and improvements), for fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914—Continued.

Name of national park or reservation.	Expenditures from national park and reservation appropriations and revenues.							
	Revenues.							
	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.		Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.		Fiscal year 1914, July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914.		Total appropriation expenditures, fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914.	
	Administration in field.	Improvements.	Administration in field.	Improvements.	Administration in field.	Improvements.	Administration in field.	Improvements.
Platt:								
Regular appropriations.....								
Construction of sanitary sewer system (like amount therefor being contributed by city of Sulphur, Okla.)..	$26.38	$193.46	$26.03	$74.00	$53.06	None.	$105.47	$267.54
Wind Cave.....	278.56	None.	783.82	413.57	$115.94	$250.00	1,178.32	663.57
Crater Lake.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Sullys Hill.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Revenues:								
Sale of Government lots.....	35,118.67	7,838.51	9,300.18	25,281.39	6.76	None.		
Water and ground rents from bathhouses, etc....	2,626.27	641.69	25,378.08	4,060.17	30,170.43	7,603.15	102,600.39	45,424.91
Grand total..	52,683.46	47,526.74	43,199.57	52,793.34	39,702.09	43,518.63	135,585.12	143,838.71
								135,585.12
Total revenue expenditures (administration in field and improvements), fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914								279,423.83
Like expenditures from appropriations and revenues during same period								707,293.93
Total, all expenditures								986,717.76

Unallotted balances remaining April 16, 1914, to credit of park and reservation appropriations and revenues.

	1914 appropriations.	Revenues.
Yellowstone	(1)	$47,211.04
Yosemite	$1,618.90	20,227.41
Glacier	7,185.66	8,801.95
Mount Rainier	654.32	7,303.40
Platt	404.18	429.71
Sullys Hill	(2)	(3)
Mesa Verde	1,140.07	659.00
Sequoia	(1)	5,107.91
General Grant	(1)	217.56
Wind Cave	633.33	266.88
Crater Lake	1,171.37	798.00
Hot Springs Reservation	None.	
Lot fund		4,972.49
Regular revenues		60,961.48

[1] All allotted. [2] No appropriation ever made. [3] No revenues received.

NOTE.—Where the expenditures from the revenues of any park exceed the revenues received during any fiscal year, the excess expenditure is covered by the balance of revenue funds remaining from the preceding fiscal year.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

STATEMENTS OF ALLOTMENTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUES OF NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVATIONS FROM JULY 1, 1913, TO AND INCLUDING FEB. 4, 1914 (1914 FISCAL YEAR), WITH ACCOMPANYING MEMORANDUMS PREPARED ON ROAD CONSTRUCTION, TOURIST TRAVEL, ETC.

[Used before House Appropriation Committee in securing national park funds for fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.]

Yellowstone National Park.

Amount appropriated for administration and protection, $5,500, and for procuring feed for buffalo, salaries of buffalo keepers, $3,000, fiscal year ending June 30, 1914			$8,500.00
Allotments and expenditures:			
From $5,500 for administration and protection of park—			
Salaries of park employees, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914—			
1 clerk to superintendent, per annum	$2,000.00		
3 scouts, at $900 each, per annum	2,700.00		
1 teamster, per annum	720.00		
Total for salaries	5,420.00		
Expended on salaries to Feb, 1, 1914	$3,161.66		
Allotted for services of blacksmith in shoeing driving team owned by department and used by acting superintendent of park (expended, $9)	30.00		
		$5,450.00	
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance on appropriation for administration and protection of park	50.00		
From $3,000 for feeding of buffalo and salaries of buffalo keepers—			
Salaries of park employees—			
1 buffalo keeper, at $1,200 per annum, July 1–Oct. 20, 1913, and Jan. 1–June 30, 1914	966.67		
1 buffalo herder, at $75 month, July 1–Dec. 31, 1913	450.00		
1 assistant buffalo keeper, at $60 month, Dec. 1, 1913–June 15, 1914	390.00		
Total for salaries	1,806.67		
Expended on salaries to Feb. 4, 1914	$1,036.67		
Expended for irrigating meadows and general ranch work, purchase and repair of tools, putting up hay, etc	1,185.00		
		2,991.67	
			8,441.67
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance on buffalo appropriation	$8.33		
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance on entire appropriation of $8,500			58.33
Summary of allotments and expenditures from appropriation of $8,500 for park:			
From $5,500 for administration and protection—			
Salaries of park employees		$5,420.00	
Horseshoeing		30.00	
			5,450.00

Summary of allotments and expenditures from appropriation of $8,500 for park—Continued.		
From $3,000, for feeding buffalo and salaries of buffalo keepers:		
Salaries buffalo keepers and herders	$1,806.67	
Irrigating meadows, general ranch work, putting up hay, etc	979.50	
Subsistence supplies ($166.20) and parts for repairing hay mowers ($39.30)	205.50	
		$2,991.67
Total		8,441.67
Revenues:		
July 1, 1913, unexpended balance (in Treasury)		46,396.86
Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)—		
Rentals and usage charges from leasing of park privileges, season 1913 (rentals, $1,834.60; usage charges, $11,455.50)	13,290.10	
Fees from wagon transportation licenses, season 1913, $10 per wagon and $2 per horse (including 2 special licenses, at $25, 1 at $30, and 1 at $15, each using one wagon), $851; and usage charges, 25 cents per passenger carried by licensees during 1912 season, $62.50	913.50	
Charges exacted from lessees for water furnished from War Department water plant (War Department reimbursed $500 per annum by Department of the Interior)	494.88	
Total receipts		14,698.48
Total available revenue		61,095.34
Allotments and expenditures:		
Expended for salaries of park employees—		
1 assistant buffalo herder, June, 1913	75.00	
1 assistant buffalo keeper, June, 1913	60.00	
	135.00	
Expended for erection of wrought iron or steel-picket fence, with necessary walk and drive gates, to take place of dilapidated iron fence on park line in front, town of Gardiner, Mont	4,788.12	
Expended for erection of about 4¼ miles iron fencing on north line of park, west from town of Gardiner, Mont	2,503.27	
Expended for construction of additional fire lanes along western boundary and northwest portion of park	2,345.15	
Expended for purchase of axes and handles, shovels, canthooks, mattocks and handles, canvas pails, etc., for fighting forest fires	414.00	
Allotted for purchase of bed comforts, cooking utensils, camp stoves, and subsistence stores for stocking snowshoe cabins at outpost stations in park, and material for making repairs to such cabins (expended, $299.78)	500.00	
Expended in purchasing linoleum, brooms, mops, and cleaning soap for superintendent's office	39.95	
Expended for reseeding, irrigating, and harvesting alfalfa crop on 45½-acre field near Gardiner, to provide winter forage for game ($53.30 expended for same purpose from park revenues during fiscal year ending June 30, 1913)	865.04	
Expended for policing camp sites and looking after earth closets, and purchase of lime, etc., for use in latter ($51.50 expended for this purpose from park revenues during fiscal year ending June 30, 1913)	828.00	

Allotments and expenditures—Continued.		
Expended for putting up hay for winter maintenance of buffalo, and general ranch work at buffalo farm	$540.00	
Allotted for reimbursing Geological Survey for preparation of relief map of park, in colors (no expenditure)	250.00	
Transportation and subsistence, expended	206.45	
Expended for telegraph service	26.35	
Expended for express, freight, and drayage charges	21.03	
Expended for horseshoeing	3.00	
Expended for making, by survey, of two photographic enlargements of sheet, Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, and furnishing two prints each therefrom, for use in publication circular of information on Yellowstone Park	1.45	
Total expended and allotted		$13,466.81
Feb. 4, 1914, available revenue balance		47,628.53
Summary of allotments and expenditures:		
Salaries of park employees		135.00
Park improvements		9,636.54
Supplies and equipment		953.95
Miscellaneous purposes		2,741.32
Total		13,466.81

Glacier National Park.

Amount appropriated for administration and improvement, construction, and repair of roads, bridges, and telephone lines, fiscal year ending June 30, 1914			$100,000.00
Allotments and expenditures:			
For salaries of park employees, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914—			
Superintendent, per annum, $3,600		$3,600.00	
Clerk and special disbursing agent in superintendent's office, per annum, $1,600		1,600.00	
Temporary clerk-stenographer in superintendent's office—			
1, Nov. 15, 1913–Jan. 2, 1914, at $115 per month	$180.00		
1, Jan., 1913–Feb. 23, 1914, at $100 per month (succeeding above clerk to serve out unexpired portion of three months employment originally authorized, upon resignation of Miss Blaine, first incumbent)	140.00		
		320.00	
Registration clerks—			
1 (at Midvale), July 27–Oct. 26, 1913, at $75 month	225.00		
1 (at Belton), Aug. 15–Sept. 30, 1913, at $75 per month	115.00		
		340.00	
Engineer of Government launch, at $75 per month—			
1, Aug. 5–17, 1913	32.50		
1, Aug. 18–Sept. 7, 1913	50.00		
1, Sept. 13–18, 1913	15.00		
		97.50	
Rangers—			
1 chief park ranger, $1,500 per annum		1,500.00	
Regular rangers, at $1,200 per annum—			
6, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914, Graves, Brewster, Doody, Pearl, Bellah, Nelson)		7,200.00	
1, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914, less 7 days without pay in Jan., 1914 (Ranger Cosley)		1,176.67	

Allotments and expenditures—Continued.		
For salaries of park employees, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914—Continued.		
Rangers—Continued.		
Regular rangers, at $1,200 per annum—Continued.		
1, July 29, 1913–June 30, 1914 (Ranger Walter Gibb)	$1,106.67	
1, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914, less deduction for 8 days service in Nov., and 10 days in Dec., 1913 (Ranger Cavanaugh)	1,140.00	
1, Sept. 25, 1913–June 30, 1914 (Ranger Gephart)	920.00	
1, Jan. 16–June 30, 1914 (Ranger E. U. Morrison)	550.00	
Temporary park rangers—		
2, July and Aug., 1913, at $100 per month each (Rangers Stevenson and Sloan)	400.00	
1, Sept. 9–Nov. 30, 1913 (Sept. 9–30, at $90 per month, and Oct. 1–Nov. 30, at $100 per month), (W. H. Cummings)	268.00	
3, Oct. 1–Dec. 10, 1913, at $100 per month each (A. D. Jack, C. Wise, and V. Neitzling)	699.99	
1, Oct. 3–Dec. 10, 1913, at $100 per month (R. Kirby)	226.66	
1, Sept. 25–Dec. 10, 1913, at $100 per month (W. C. Berry)	253.33	
1 laborer (hostler), Dec. 11, 1913–June 30, 1914, inclusive, at $75 per month	500.00	
Total for salaries		21,898.82
Expended on salaries to Feb. 1, 1914	$12,998.48	
Repair and maintenance of Divide Creek Road (expended, $924.25)		1,000.00
Construction under supervision of Reclamation Service of 6-mile highway from dam site at outlet of McDermott Lake along Swift Current Creek to park boundary, and 1 mile road from Upper St. Mary Lake Camp to park boundary (expended $923.33)		22,500.00
Repair and maintenance of Belton-Lake McDonald road (expended $775.63)		800.00
For bridges and culverts, and repair and maintenance of Fish Creek road (expended $118.13)		700.00
Clearing and grubbing of stumps from a 600-foot right of way commencing at Station 41 on Fish Creek road (expended $282.25)		400.00
Construction of Cut Bank road and bridge (expended $3,450.72)		3,450.94
Construction of bridge across St. Marys River between upper and lower St. Marys Lakes (expended $1,197.64).		1,200.00
For reconnoissance surveys, new roads and trails, expended		70.52
Repair and maintenance of North Fork roads and trails (expended $2,415.83)		2,500.00
Construction, repair, and maintenance of park trails—		
Completion of Gunsight Pass Trail (in addition to $2,373.83 expended from 1913 park appropriation) (expended to date $5,307.09)		5,500.00
Construction of Granite Park and Swift Current Pass Trail (expended $6,488.37)		6,488.37
Expended for repair and maintenance of Avalanche Basin Trail		499.88
Allotted for construction of Rock Hill-Nyack Creek Trail (expended $558.14)		575.14
Expended for construction of Iceberg Lake Trail		1,883.75
Allotted for construction of Red Eagle Trail (expended, $544.63)		545.88

Allotments and expenditures—Continued.		
Construction, repair, and maintenance of park trails—Continued.		
Allotted for repair and maintenance of trails on east side of park (expended $1,097.48)		$2,000.00
Expended for construction of trail from Going-to-the-Sun Camp to Many Glaciers Camp, via Piegan Pass.		3,945.93
Construction of new telephone lines, and repair and maintenance of existing lines, allotted (expended $979.83)		1,500.00
Construction of new ranger cabins—		
Allotted for one at Swift Current (no expenditures)	$500.00	
Allotted for cabin on North Fork of Kennedy Creek, $500, expended	611.85	
Allotted for construction of cabin at St. Marys (expended $653.11)	750.00	
Total		1,861.85
Alloted for equipment and repair of ranger cabins (expended for equipment $91.82)		750.00
Construction of a stable at Indian Creek ranger station for accommodation of Government stock, and purchase of forage for their feeding, allotted (expended for horse shed, $171.50; forage, $211.25; total, $382.75)		500.00
Cleaning out dead and down timber and brush on either side of Belton-Lake McDonald Road between Middle Fork of Flathead River and Lake McDonald, allotted (expended, $1,019.25)		1,250.00
Allotted for repairs, placing and anchoring floating dock building approaches at Fish Creek headquarters, and painting of dock house (expended, $382.82)		460.00
Expended for freighting and placing ladder up chimney at Sperry Glacier		97.75
Allotted for clearing up grounds and underbrush around Fish Creek headquarters (expended, $477.38)		500.00
Purchase of tools, electrical, and sundry emergency supplies (expended, $893.36), and emergency repairs, hauling supplies, and other miscellaneous emergency expenditures (expended, $267.65), under allotment of.... (Total expended under this allotment, $1,161.01.)		1,500.00
Reimbursed War Department for 1 dozen tents 14 by 14, and flies therefor, shipped from San Francisco, Cal.		773.46
Allotted for purchase of hay and grain for pack train and team used in park (expended, $702), $700		702.00
Allotted for purchase of large team of horses, wagon, sled, harness, chains, and logging equipment (expended, $824.25)		900.00
Expended for Short & Mason Abney clinometer for use in connection with making road surveys		11.50
Expended for purchase of range and 2 heaters for use in ranger cabins		25.00
Allotted for fuel; laborer in charge of heat, light, and water plants; laborers for janitor service, etc.; carbide for light plant, in connection with use of chalet of Great Northern Ry. Co., at Belton, for winter headquarters of superintendent (under contract with company—no rent charged) (expended, $907.90)		1,500.00
Allotted for transportation and subsistence expenses (expended, $655.60)		1,152.75
Expended for film packs and printing and furnishing of prints from views taken by R. B. Dole, chemist, United States Geological Survey, in making inspection of sanitary and sewerage inspection in park		15.24
Total allotted and expended		$89,458.78
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted appropriation balance		10,541.22

Summary of allotments and expenditures:		
Salaries of park employees		$21,898.82
Construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, trails, bridges, and culverts		54,060.41
Construction, repair, and maintenance of telephone lines		1,500.00
Other improvements		5,419.60
Supplies and equipment and for miscellaneous purposes		6,579.95
Total		89,458.78
Revenues:		
July 1, 1913, unexpended balance (in Treasury)		6,066.12
Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)—		
Fees from licenses and permits for park privileges—		
Season 1911	$25.00	
Season 1912	25.00	
Season 1913	1,545.90	
Season 1914	199.92	
Automobile and motor-cycle permits, season 1913, 9 season permits at $5 each, 296 round trips at $1 each, for automobiles, and 1 motor-cycle permit $1, less money order and exchange fees in transmission	341.52	
Miscellaneous receipts—		
From cutting of timber and poles	$280.15	
Telephone rentals	129.00	
Sale of 2 marten skins	25.00	
	434.15	
Total receipts		2,571.49
Total available		8,637.61
Allotments and expenditures:		
Allotted for reimbursing United States Geological Survey for preparation of a relief map of Glacier Park, in colors (no expenditure)	250.00	
Expended on account construction of a ranger cabin opposite Paola ($307 expended from 1913 fiscal year park appropriation)	7.00	
Telegraph service (expended)	141.24	
Express, freight, and drayage charges (expended)	166.04	
Transportation and subsistence (expended)	42.55	
Total expended and allotted		606.83
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance		8,030.78
Summary of allotments and expenditures:		
Improvements		7.00
Miscellaneous purposes		599.83
Total		606.83

Yosemite National Park.

Amount appropriated for protection and improvement, construction and repair of bridges, fences, and trails, and improvement of roads other than toll roads, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914		$125,000.00
Allotments and expenditures:		
Allotted for salaries of park employees, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914—		
1 constructing and electrical engineer, at $2,000 per annum	$2,000.00	
1 supervisor (in charge of park during absence of park superintendent, and troops during winter months), at $1,800 per annum	1,800.00	

Allotments and expenditures—Continued.

Allotted for salaries of park employees, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914—Continued.		
1 clerk-stenographer to park superintendent, at $1,500 per annum		$1,500.00
1 chief electrician, $1,200 per annum		1,200.00
1 assistant electrician, $1,080 per annum		1,080.00
1 temporary clerk to park superintendent, July 1, 1913–Dec. 10, 1913, 5 months, 10 days, at $90 per month		480.00
Park rangers—		
3 at $1,200 each, per annum, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914—e	$3,600.00	
1, July 23, 1913–Feb. 10, 1914, at $100 per month	560.00	
1, Aug. 24, 1913–June 30, 1914, at $1,200 per annum	1,023.33	
		5,183.33
1 plumber, at $1,080 per annum		1,080.00
Total of salaries		14,423.33
Expended on salaries to Feb. 1, 1914	$8,781.66	
Allotted for continuation of improvement of the lower El Portal Road (inclusive of $3,000, for the purchase of a portable compressed-air drilling outfit) (expended $32,248.85)		33,000.00
Allotted for general improvement of roads, construction and repair of trails, bridges, culverts, and fences, repair and improvement of public buildings and plants, sanitation of grounds, removal of underbrush and protection of river banks (expended, $21,194.27)		31,463.00
Continuation improvement of water-supply system in Yosemite Valley, allotted (expended, $11,961.15; expended for improvement, water-supply system, from 1912 fiscal year appropriation of park, $15,000.41)		20,223.00
Expended for sprinkling El Portal-Yosemite Road		717.50
Allotted for beginning construction of firebreak, or fire lane, around the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, and clearing out mountain shrubs and dead timber in vicinity of big trees in grove (expended, $1,873.59)		2,000.00
Allotted for construction of telephone line from Yosemite to the Merced Big Tree Grove (expended, $1,117.44)		1,124.00
Allotted for removing brush, small trees, etc., along roads in floor of Yosemite Valley and elsewhere in reservation (expended, $56)		1,000.00
Allotted for repairing and improving roads leading from Wawona, under contract with Automobile Club of Southern California (no expenditure)		50.00
Allotted for purchase of forage for stock used on park improvement work (expended, $3,657.69)		9,150.00
Allotted for purchase of general supplies (electrical, hardware, plumbing, paint, etc.) (expended, $586.65)		3,000.00
Allotted for purchase and installation of wood sawing and chopping machinery (expended, $2,033.70)		2,560.00
Allotted for purchase of 10 additional draft horses and 5 sets of double harness (no expenditure)		2,150.00
Allotted for purchase of office furniture (desks, chairs, safe, etc.) (no expenditure)		933.00
Allotted for purchase of a garbage wagon (no expenditure)		350.00
Allotted for purchase of 2 buckboard wagons and harness harness (expended, $210)		250.00
Expended for developing films, and making prints of views taken in park in connection with sanitary and sewerage inspection therein made by R. B. Dole, chemist, U. S. Geological Survey		20.75
Expended for film packs used by R. B. Dole for taking views in connection above inspection		3.04

Allotments and expenditures—Continued.		
Transportation and subsistence (R. B. Dole, chemist, United States Geological Survey, in making sanitary and sewerage inspection in park) expended	$256.75	
Expended in purchase of volume 2, Supplement to Revised Statutes, for use in office of park superintendent	2.85	
Total expended and allotted		$122,677.22
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted appropriation balance		2,322.78
Summary of allotments and expenditures:		
Salaries of park employees		14,423.33
El Portal Road improvement		33,000.00
General improvement of roads, construction and repair of trails, bridges, culverts, and fences, repair public buildings and plants, etc		31,463.00
Improvement of water-supply system		20,223.00
Other park improvements		4,174.00
Forage for park stock		9,150.00
Supplies and equipment		9,243.00
Miscellaneous purposes		1,000.89
Total		122,677.22
Revenues:		
July 1, 1913, unexpended balance (in Treasury)		22,117.11
Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)—		
Fees from leases and yearly permits covering privileges in park—		
Season 1913	5,174.00	
Season 1914	100.00	
Receipts from leases and special use permits for railway right of way, right to construct and use diverting dam, pipe line, and water tanks (Yosemite Valley R. R. Co.), and right of way for Cherry Valley Reservoir site (city and county of San Francisco, Cal.) on lands segregated from park and included in Sierra National Forest under act of Feb. 7, 1905 (a part of such lands being subsequently included in Stanislaus National Forest)	2,955.00	
Fees from automobile permits, season of 1913, 129 round-trip permits, at $5 each	$645.00	
Fines collected from 2 parties for failure to secure permits (in addition to requiring payment of regular $5 fee)	10.00	
	655.00	
Less transmission fees	.90	
	654.10	
Miscellaneous receipts from electric lights, telephone rentals, fuel, removal of refuse, etc., in Yosemite Valley, monthly collections May 1–Sept. 30, 1913, inclusive	7,175.57	
Total receipts		16,058.67
Total available		38,175.78
Allotments and expenditures:		
Allotted for installation of bathtubs, lavatories, sinks, and other equipment and improvements, in quarters occupied by Park Rangers Townsley & Prien (no expenditure)	200.00	
Unexpended balance to credit of $600, allotted Aug. 26, 1912, for construction 4 cottages for use resident engineer, clerk to superintendent, chief and assistant electricians	33.06	

Allotments and expenditures—Continued.		
Expended from revenues, fiscal year ending—		
June 30, 1912	$13,367.46	
June 30, 1913	2,199.48	
Total	15,566.94	
Expended on account unloading and storing cement at El Portal warehouse (chargeable to El Portal road improvement)	$1.87	
Allotted for payment of excess transportation of troops detailed to park (including purchase of buckboard wagon, subsisting and shoeing teams used, employment necessary labor and other expense) (no expenditure)	3,000.00	
Allotted for prosecution of control operations to prevent further destruction of park timber by insects infesting same (expended, $1,150)	1,950.00	
Expended in making field examination of lands involved in making proposed exchange of lands of Yosemite Lumber Co. in park for Government lands therein and in abutting Sierra National Forest, including appraisal timber thereon	1,559.88	
Allotted for reimbursing U. S. Geological Survey for preparation relief map, in colors, of Yosemite Park (no expenditure)	250.00	
Purchase of 1 No. 11 Remington typewriter for use in superintendent's office, allotted (no expenditure)	94.50	
Allotted for purchase of duplicating machine and accompanying supplies for use in superintendent's office (no expenditure)	44.76	
Expended for purchase of 1 dozen transit books, and 1 dozen level books, for use in superintendent's office.	9.40	
Expended in purchase of certified copy of chapter 326 of statutes of regular session of Fortieth Legislature of State of California, used in framing regulations governing admission of automobiles into park	2.00	
Transportation and subsistence, expended	163.20	
Expended for telegraph service	126.04	
Expended for express, freight, and drayage service	35.98	
Allotted for purchase of apple press and delivery of barrels.	30.00	
Total expended and allotted		$7,500.69
Feb. 4, 1914, available revenue balance		30,675.09
Summary of allotments and expenditures:		
Park improvements		234.93
Supplies and equipment		315.66
Miscellaneous purposes		6,950.10
Total		7,500.69

Sequoia National Park.

Amount appropriated for protection and improvement, construction and repair of bridges, fences, and trails, and improvement of roads other than toll roads, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1914		$15,550.00
Allotments and expenditures:		
Salaries of park employees (July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914)—		
1 chief park ranger (in charge of park as acting superintendent during absence of troops therefrom), per annum	$2,000.00	
3 regular park rangers, at $1,300 each, per annum	3,900.00	
1 temporary clerk to acting superintendent during July and August, 1913, at $75 per month	150.00	

Allotments and expenditures—Continued.			
Salaries of park employees (July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914)—Continued.			
Telephone agents—			
1, four months (July, August, and September, 1913, and June, 1914), at $20 per month	$80.00		
1, three months (July 1–Sept. 15, 1913, and one-half of June, 1914), at $10 per month	30.00		
		$110.00	
Total salaries of employees		6,160.00	
Expended on employees' salaries to Feb. 1, 1914	$3,676.65		
Expended for continuation construction of Middle Fork trail from present terminus on Panther Creek to 7-Mile Hill trail in Buck Canyon, 3½ miles (to give access, via connections with this trunk-line trail, to western part of park practically isolated from fire-fighting stations and regimental detachments)		2,098.40	
Expended for altering ground return of telephone line from Camp Sequoia to Three Rivers, to metal circuit, 35 miles		2,446.15	
Expended for construction of ranger cabin at Camp Sierra on Government land in park		600.00	
Expended for construction of a garbage incinerator and contingent expenses, in connection with improvement of sanitation of tourist camp in park		79.99	
Allotted for purchase of coal oil for use in camps and ranger cabins (expended, $17)		35.00	
Expended for reimbursing War Department for cost of excess transportation, over and above the military allowances provided for troops stationed in park ($232.55 paid from 1913 park appropriation on account excess transportation furnished prior to July 1, 1913)		1,068.48	
Expended for photographing and developing photograph of "Inscription rock" in park		7.00	
Expended for certificate of forfeiture of charter of Mineral King Wagon and Toll Road, and copy of proclamation of governor of California of said forfeiture		5.50	
Total allotted and expended			$12,500.52
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted appropriation balance			3,049.48
Summary of allotments and expenditures:			
Salaries of park employees	$6,160.00		
Construction trails	2,098.40		
Other park improvements	3,126.14		
Purchase of coal oil	35.00		
Miscellaneous purposes	1,080.98		
Total	12,500.52		
Revenues:			
July 1, 1913, balance (in Treasury)			1,096.74
Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)—			
Fees from licenses issued for park privileges, season 1913, $40, less 10-cent money-order fee		39.90	
Fees from automobile and motorcycle permits, season 1913 (automobiles, $5 each round trip; motor cycles, $1 per round trip)—			
77 automobiles, at $5	$385.00		
2 motor cycles, at $1	2.00		
	387.00		
Less transmission fees	1.03		
		385.97	

Revenues—Continued.		
Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)—Continued.		
Payment of annual charge due for second year under lease for indeterminate period granted Mar. 5, 1912, to Mount Whitney Power Co., for right of way for power lines and operation of power plants in park, based on charge of 20 cents on net horsepower capacity of lower plant (1,198 horsepower), for year Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1913	$239.60	
Paid by Mount Whitney Power & Electric Co. for value of timber cut, at Forest Service rates, and used in connection with construction of its power lines, reservoir, etc	3,399.86	
Telephone tolls collected from public during season of 1913, for messages sent over park telephone lines, $24, less money-order tranmission fee	23.88	
Total receipts		$4,089.21
Total available revenue		5,185.95
Expenditures:		
For telegraph service	40.28	
Amount reimbursed park telephone agent for tolls paid by him on Government telephone and telegraph messages sent over park telephone lines, season 1913	18.00	
		58.28
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted revenue balance		5,127.67

General Grant National Park.

Amount appropriated for protection and improvement, construction of fences and trails, and repairing and extension of roads, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1914		$2,000.00
Allotments and expenditures:		
Allotted for salary of one regular park ranger July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, at $1,400 per annum (expended to Feb. 1, 1914, $816.66)	$1,400.00	
Expended for digging of privy pits	100.00	
Expended for repair and rebuilding of Halstead Meadow trail	200.00	
Expended for repair and painting of fence about public building in park	100.00	
Total allotted and expended		1,800.00
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted appropriation balance		200.00
Summary of allotments and expenditures:		
Salary of regular park ranger		1,400.00
Park improvements		400.00
Total		1,800.00
Revenues:		
July 1, 1913, unexpended balance (in Treasury)		133.73
Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)—		
From licenses and permits for park privileges—		
Season 1913, $110, less transmission fee of 10 cents	$109.90	
Season 1914	20.00	
Fees from automobiles and motor cycles (automobiles, season permit $5, round-trip permit $1; motorcycles, $1 per annum) season 1913—		
Automobiles—		
4 season permits	$20.00	
146 round-trip permits	146.00	
3 motor cycles	3.00	
	169.00	
Less transmission fees	1.32	
	167.68	

Revenues—Continued.		
Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)—Continued.		
From sale of shakes ($87.33, less transmission fees of 27 cents)	$87.06	
Total receipts		$384.64
Total available revenue		518.37
Allotments and expenditures:		
Allotted for making ¼-mile extension to Stevens Grade Road, extending same to southern boundary of park to connect with public highway constructed to park boundary by counties of Fresno and Tulare, Cal., and repairing 1¼ miles of Stevens Grade Road already built in park (no expenditure)	350.00	
Expended for telegraph service	.79	
Total allotted and expended		350.79
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted revenue balance		167.58
Summary of allotments and expenditures:		
Extension and repair of roads		350.00
Telegraph service		.79
Total		350.79

Mount Ranier National Park.

Amount appropriated for protection and improvement, construction of fences and trails, and repairing and extension of roads, $13,400; and for survey extending present road from a point at or about Longmire Springs eastward to eastern boundary line of forest reserve surrounding Mount Ranier National Park, and for the survey of necessary trails in said park, $10,000, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1914			$23,400.00
Allotments and expenditures:			
From $13,400, for protection and improvement, construction of bridges, fences, and trails, and improvement of roads—			
Salaries of park employees—			
Superintendent, per annum $2,100		$2,100.00	
Clerk to superintendent (stenographer), at $900 per annum		900.00	
Park rangers—			
2 regular rangers, at $1,200 per annum each	$2,400.00		
Temporary rangers—			
1, July, August, and September, 1913, at $75 month	225.00		
1, July 1–7, 11–31, 1913, and August and September, 1913, at $75 month	217.50		
1, July 5–Sept. 30, 1913, at $75 month	215.00		
1, July 6–Sept. 30, 1913, at $75 month	212.50		
1, July 7–Sept. 30, 1913, at $75 month	210.00		
1, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1914, for killing predatory animals in park, at $55 month	165.00		
Total for rangers		3,645.00	
Total salaries		6,645.00	
Expended on salaries to Feb. 1, 1914		4,285.00	
Allotted for repair and improvement Government road (west boundary to Paradise Valley) (expended $2,632.16)		[1] 3,000.00	

[1] Expended on this road during fiscal years ended June 30, 1911, 1912, 1913, and from revenues in 1914 fiscal year, $18,127.23.

Allotments and expenditures—Continued.

From $13,400, for protection and improvement, etc—Con.		
Allotted for further construction work on Tahoma Fork trail (expended, $487.70; $999.97 expended from park appropriation and revenues during 1913 fiscal year, from revenues since July 1, 1913, in constructing this trail)		$500.00
Allotted for Carbon River-Grand Park trail (extension from terminus to Grand Park, expended, $336.94; $2,187 expended from 1913 fiscal year appropriation in constructing this trail)		350.00
Allotted for further construction work on Chanapecosh trail (all expended)		300.00
($1,149.99 expended from 1913 park appropriation and $400 allotted from 1914 revenues this park, total $1,549.99 in constructing this trail.)		
Expended for repair and improvement of Spray Park trail		198.73
Expended in repairing Cataract Basin trail to Spray Park		100.00
Expended in constructing branch trail from Carbon River trail to Natural Bridge		100.00
Allotted for reconstruction of electric lighting line from National Park Inn to ranger cabin at Longmire Springs, for branching said line to and wiring Government warehouse at Longmire Springs, etc.		50.00
Allotted for remodeling old United States engineer office building, at Longmire Springs, to provide ranger quarters (expended, $173.50)		175.00
Allotted for shelving, hand truck, and incidental necessities for new warehouse at Longmire Springs (expended, $30.10)		50.00
Allotted for equipment and supplies for Carbon River ranger station (expended, $16.34)		25.00
Allotted for miscellaneous sundry expenditures, emergency purchases, etc. (expended, $76.28)		100.00
Allotted for gasoline for running automobile of park superintendent, when used by him on official business in connection with park work (no expenditure)		50.00
Allotted for telegraph and telephone service, local (expended, telephone calls, long distance, $3.35)		25.00
Expended for transportation and subsistence		7.40
Total		11,676.13
Feb. 4, 1914, umallotted balance on $13,400, appropriation for protection and improvement	$1,723.87	
From $10,000, for making survey for extension of Government road and necessary park trails—		
Amount payable under contract with Wm. M. Bosworth, civil engineer, for supervising and conducting survey for extension park roads, prepare maps and estimates of work on which to solicit bids for doing work, etc. (expended $953.33)	2,000.00	
Expended for surveying instruments and supplies	377.08	
Amount paid assistants employed to assist Engineer Bosworth in making road survey	1,968.16	
Expended for supplies and equipment (other than surveying instruments and supplies)	122.23	
Expended for pack-animal hire in making road survey	277.33	

Allotments and expenditures—Continued.			
From $10,000 for making survey for extension of Government road and necessary park trails—Continued.			
Expended for transportation and subsistence	$534.29		
Expended for hauling and expressage	47.61		
Expended for telegraph service	22.86		
Total		$5,349.56	
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance on $10,000 for making survey for extension Government road, etc	4,650.44		
Total expended and allotted on entire appropriation			$17,025.69
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance on entire appropriation			6,374.31
Summary of expenditures and allotments on entire park appropriation of $23,400:			
From $13,400, provided for protection and improvement of park—			
Salaries of park employees		6,645.00	
Repair and improvement of Government road		3,000.00	
Construction, repair, and improvement of park trails		1,548.73	
Other park improvements		275.00	
Supplies and equipment		25.00	
Miscellaneous purposes		182.40	
Total			11,676.13
From $10,000, provided for making survey for extension park roads and survey for necessary park trails—			
Salary of supervising civil engineer		2,000.00	
Pay of assistants employed in assisting engineer make survey		1,968.16	
Supplies and equipment		499.31	
Miscellaneous purposes		882.09	
			5,349.56
Total expended and allotted			17,025.69
Revenues:			
July 1, 1913, unexpended balance (in Treasury)			6,644.51
Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)—			
From leases and special use permits for park privileges, season 1913, $625, less transmission fees, $1.60		623.40	
From licenses and permits for park privileges, season 1913, $1,360, less transmission fees, $2.27		1,357.73	
From automobile and motorcycle permits ($5 for automobiles and $1 for motorcycles, per season expiring Dec. 31 of each year)—			
1913 season—			
1,190 automobiles	$5,950.00		
184 motorcycles	184.00		
	6,134.00		
Transmission fees	20.82		
	6,113.18		
1914 season, 2 automobiles	10.00		
		6,123.18	
Total receipts			8,104.31
Total available revenue			14,748.82

Allotments and expenditures:		
For June, 1913, service of clerk-stenographer to park superintendent, expended	$75.00	
Unexpended on allotments July 3, 1912, $500, and Sept. 6, 1912, $2,500, and June 23, 1913, $2,500, for repair and improvement of Government road in park (expended $2,429.22)	2,502.20	
Expended on repair, improvement, and maintenance of this road from park appropriations, and revenues during fiscal years ended June 30, 1911, 1912, and 1913 (additional to above expenditure), $15,698.01.		
Unexpended July 1, 1913, on allotments May 22, 1912, $200, and June 6, 1913, $700, for opening up, repair, and improvement of park trails (expended $367.29)	746.77	
Unexpended July 1, 1913, on allotments Apr. 29, 1913, $350, and June 30, 1913, $150, on account construction of trail into Indian Henry's Hunting Ground via Tahoma Fork and Tahoma Glacier, $414.67, expended thereon (balance 3 cents canceled), ($583.33 expended on the this trail from 1913 appropriation and revenues)	414.64	
Allotted for completing and widening Ohanapecosh trail (expended $369.95), ($1,149.99 expended on this trail from 1913 fiscal year park appropriation)	400.00	
Allotted for completion of St. Andrews Park trail (expended $124.99), ($350 expended on this trail from 1913 fiscal year park appropriation)	125.00	
Expended on account construction of trail into Indian Henry's Hunting Ground (in addition to above expenditures of $414.64 and $583.33)	2.00	
Allotted for construction of telephone line from superintendent's office to Nisqually Glacier and Paradise Valley, about 15 miles (expended $848.88)	911.93	
Expended for filling and leveling land at foot Nisqually Glacier for automobile stand	299.92	
Unexpended July 1, 1913, on allotment of $100 for miscellaneous, sundry expenditures, and emergency purchases of supplies (expended $24.10)	52.14	
Transportation and subsistence expenditures	14.90	
Expended for telegraph and telephone services	57.83	
Allotted for defraying cost of securing unmounted prints of interior and exterior views of ranger cabin at Longmire Springs in connection with construction cabins similar designs in other national parks (no expenditure)	10.00	
Total expended and allotted		$5,612.33
Feb. 4, 1914, available revenue balance		9,136.49

Summary of allotments and expenditures:	
Salaries of park employees	75.00
Repair and improvement Government road	2,502.20
Construction, repair, and improvement park trails	1,688.41
Other park improvements	1,211.85
Miscellaneous purposes	134.87
Total	5,612.33

Mesa Verde National Park.

Amount appropriated for protection and improvement, including the lands within 5 miles of the boundaries of said Mesa Verde Park, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1914			$10,000.00
Allotments and expenditures:			
Allotted for salaries of park employees, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914—			
Superintendent per annum		$1,500.00	
2 regular park rangers, at $900 each per annum		1,800.00	
Total salaries		3,300.00	
Expended on salaries to Feb. 1, 1914	$1,925.00		
Road construction—			
Allotted for completion of 9-mile stretch of road being constructed between stations 62 and 327 (Mills Survey) on old portion of main wagon road (abandoning old road between these stations) under contract of Aug. 4, 1913, entered into with George S. Spencer (no expenditure), ($5,497.10 expended from 1913 park appropriation on this stretch of road)	1,700.00		
Allotted for purchase of material for culverts on above road (no expenditure)	120.00		
Allotted to complete payments due Geo. S. Spencer under his contract of May 31, 1913, ($5,480) on above road (no expenditure)	74.45		
		1,894.45	
Allotted for construction of ranger cabin near Government well in school section canyon (expended $995.05)		1,000.00	
Allotted for digging of well in park under contract with H. K. Wilson (no expenditure)		300.00	
Expended for moving frame shacks from foot of the hill and the head of Moorefield Canyon to School Section Canyon, rebuilding as a barn for rangers' horses, and adding toilet thereto		90.00	
Allotted for construction of a wagon shed (no expenditure)		25.00	
Allotted for purchase of wagon and harness (expended $153.50)		155.00	
Allotted for purchase of furniture for Red Spruce Ranger Station (expended $274)		275.00	
Allotted for purchase of rug, towels, and soap for superintendent's office (no expenditure)		25.85	
Allotted for care and maintenance of park team of horses (expended $252)		432.00	
Allotted for telephone service (expended $21.70)		37.20	
Allotted for rental of quarters for office of park superintendent (expended $140)		240.00	
Allotted for clerical assistance and incidental expenses (expended $9.55)		100.00	
Expended for recording deed of Wm. F. Prater, conveying right of way for a road across land owned by him in park		1.75	
Expended for telegraph service		6.88	
Expended for freight charges		5.08	
Total allotted and expended			7,888.21
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted appropriation balance			2,111.79

Summary of allotments and expenditures:

Salaries of park employees	$3,300.00
On account construction new portion of main wagonroad	1,894.45
Other park improvements	1,415.00
Supplies and equipment	455.85
Miscellaneous purposes	822.91
Total	7,888.91

Revenues:

Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)—

Amount paid by W. A. Jackson, lessee of 60 acres, more or less, of land for mining of coal, under 5-year lease granted him on May 9, 1912, for year beginning May 8, 1913 (such annual charge being hereafter payable to superintendent of Southern Ute Indian Reservation owing to land being included in such reservation by act of Congress approved June 30, 1913)	100.00
Amount paid by George S. Todd, lessee of 80 acres of land, more or less, for mining coal, under 6-year lease granted him Jan. 23, 1911, and supplemental lease thereto dated Nov. 17, 1913, for year beginning Jan. 22, 1914, $50, less one-half thereof payable to superintendent of Southern Ute Indian Reservation, owing to portion of land used being included in such reservation by act of Congress approved June 30, 1913	25.00
Fees from grazing permits issued James A. Frink, sr., and W. A. Prater, each permit running for period of one year beginning Jan. 1, 1914	486.00
Total receipts	611.00

NOTE.—No balance to credit of revenues of this park on July 1, 1913, balance on July 1, 1912, $219.55, and collections of $615.21 made during fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, being carried to credit of general fund in Treasury and made subject to reappropriation by Congress for general Government purposes.

Authority not granted by existing statutes for expenditures of receipts from this park for park purposes.

Crater Lake National Park.

Amount appropriated for protection and improvement, and repairing and extension of roads, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 ..... $7,540.00

Allotments and expenditures:

For salaries of park employees—		
Superintendent, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914, at $1,000 per annum	$1,000.00	
Allowance of $1 per day for keep of horse	365.00	
		1,365.00
Temporary park rangers, at $75 per month—		
1, July 1–Nov. 22, 1913, inclusive	$355	
1, July and Aug., 1913	150	
		505.00
Total of salaries		1,870.00
Expended on salaries of employed to Feb. 1, 1914		1,301.33
Allotted for repairing roads, trails, and bridges, and clearing away of underbrush along park roads (expended, $2,685.55)		3,000.00
Expended in making repairs to buildings, including headquarters, barn, cottage, tool house, and removal of small cottage in park to roadway therein and fitting same up for office purposes		803.02
Allotted for purchase of office furniture, and fittings (typewriter, desk, and other necessary fixtures) (expended, $181.55)		200.00
Allotted for purchase of woodworking tools (expended, $95.10)		125.00
Allotted for incidental, emergency, and contingent expenses (expended, $25.44)		100.00

Allotments and expenditures—Continued.		
Allotted for payment of H. E. Momyer, former temporary ranger in park, for making trip to park for investigating and reporting upon winter conditions therein, condition of buildings, etc. (no expenditure)	$30.00	
Expended for telegraph service	8.82	
Expended for freight and drayage charges	17.50	
Total allotted and expended		$6,154.34
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted appropriation balance		1,385.66
Summary of allotments and expenditures:		
Salaries of park employees		1,870.00
Park improvements		3,803.02
Supplies and equipment		325.00
Miscellaneous purposes		156.32
Total		6,154.34
Revenues:		
Receipts (July 1, 1913, to Feb. 4, 1914)—		
Fees from automobile and motorcycles, season 1913 (round trip permits $1, season permits $5)—		
760 automobile permits, round trip, at $1		760.00
13 motorcycle permits, round trip, at $1		13.00
		773.00
Fee from permit issued to Kiser Photo Co., to take and sell photographs and post cards in park, season 1914		10.00
Total receipts		783.00

NOTE.—No expenditures made from these receipts, the use of revenues derived from this park not being authorized by the statutes for use therein. No balance to credit of revenues of this park on July 1, 1913, collections of $784.18 made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, having been carried to credit of general fund in the Treasury and made subject to reappropriation by Congress for general Government purposes.

Platt National Park.

Amount appropriated by urgent deficiency appropriation bill approved Oct. 22, 1913, for "maintenance, bridging, roads, and trails, Platt National Park, fiscal year 1914"		$8,000.00
Allotments and expenditures:		
Salaries of park employees, Oct. 25, 1913–June 30, 1914—		
Clerk-stenographer to park superintendent, at $1,000 per annum, Oct. 25, 1913–June 30, 1914 (Una Roberts)	$683.34	
Laborers—		
1, Oct. 25, 1913–Dec. 31, 1913, at $45 per month (G. W. Stinson)	99.00	
1, Jan. 13–June 30, 1914, at $480 per annum (A. C. Milligan)	224.00	
1, Oct. 25–Dec. 31, 1913, at $480 per annum, $88; and Jan. 1–June 30, 1914, at $540 per annum (W. K. Milligan), $270, total	358.00	
1 janitor, Oct. 25–Dec. 31, 1913, at $120 per annum (working half time), $22; thereafter promoted to $300 per annum beginning Jan. 1, 1914 (working full time), $150 (J. M. Craddock)	172.00	
Total for salaries		1,536.34
Expended on all salaries to Feb. 1, 1914	$569.66	
Construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, trails, and culverts (expended $6.40)		2,000.00
Cutting and extermination of weeds and clearing and keeping grounds in order (expended $92.80)		400.00
Making survey of prospective road in park from Lincoln Bridge east to Antelope and Buffalo Springs and from Lincoln Bridge west, following Rock Creek Park to connect with Bromide Lane no expenditures)		300.00

Allotments and expenditures—Continued.		
Whitewashing, repairs, and maintenance of barns and other outbuildings (expended $10.15)	$200.00	
Planting and harvesting of crops, and seeding areas in park heretofore seeded to corn (expended $4.80)	200.00	
Repair and painting of spring houses (no expenditures)	200.00	
Repairs to superintendent's residence (no expenditures)	200.00	
Repairs to and removal of fencing (no expenditures)	100.00	
Repairs to house formerly occupied by Park Ranger Townsley and now in use by present acting superintendent (all expended)	60.00	
Electric-light service in park, lighting superintendent's residence, with purchase of necessary light globes (expended $11.75)	250.00	
Telephone service in superintendent's residence (expended $15)	30.00	
Purchase of fuel for superintendent's office, residence, and Bromide Springs Pavilion (expended $45.70)	80.00	
Purchase of new stove for superintendent's office (all expended)	20.00	
Purchase of matting for superintendent's office (no expenditures)	28.50	
For miscellaneous emergency and contingent expenses (expended, $58.70)	300.00	
For shoeing animals, repairs to harness, wagons, agricultural implements and tools (expended, $4.55)	100.00	
Expended for 1 Webster's Unabridged Dictionary and stand	12.50	
For post-office box rent (Oct. 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914), (expended, 50 cents)	2.25	
Total, allotted and expended		$6,019.59
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance		1,980.41
Summary of allotments and expenditures:		
Salaries of park employees		1,536.34
Repair and maintenance of roads, trails, and culverts, $2,000; and survey for proposed new road, $300		2,300.00
Other improvements		1,160.00
Electric light and telephone service		280.00
Supplies and equipment		128.50
Miscellaneous purposes		614.75
		6,019.59
Revenues:		
July 1, 1913, balance (in Treasury)		197.96
Receipts (July 1, 1913, to Feb. 4, 1914)—		
Fees from permits for park privileges—		
Season 1913	$12.50	
Season 1914	15.00	
From sale of hay cut in park	50.00	
Total receipts		77.50
Total available		275.46
Allotments and expenditures:		
Expended for gathering and storing of corn crop grown on park lands	$20.00	
Purchase of six 5-foot hoist United States flags (expended, $16.80)	16.80	
Telegraph charges (expended)	7.72	
Expended for one water jar	3.00	
Total expended		47.52
Feb. 4, 1914, unexpended balance		227.94

CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM IN PLATT NATIONAL PARK.

July 1, 1913, balance (in Treasury) to credit of appropriation of $17,500 (without year), provided in Indian appropriation bill, approved Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stats., 518, 532), for construction of this sewer, contingent on like amount being contributed for the purpose by the city of Sulphur, Okla.		$17,447.90
Sept. 16, 1913, Treasury warrant crediting above appropriation (one-half of certain vouchers, aggregating $41.24, paid from this appropriation prior to July 1, 1913, which should have been paid from funds contributed by city of Sulphur, Okla., for construction of this sewer system)		20.62
Total available on appropriation		17,468.52
Allotments and expenditures:		
One-half of $16,445.58 to be paid under contract entered into with Edward M. Eby for construction of sewer system in Platt Park (expended $5,198.56 from above appropriation)	$8,222.79	
Allotted for construction of extension to above sewer system (under contract with E. M. Eby) from stations 15–85, following along right bank of Rock Creek to old cesspool on right bank of said creek at stations 15–95.2, work to be done by force, account under supervision of acting superintendent of parks, and not by Contractor Eby, $2,000, one-half thereof (no expenditure)	1,000.00	
Allotted for payment, compensation for employment of instrument man, at $150 per month, Oct. 28, 1913, to and including Mar. 31, 1914, $765, one-half thereof (expended $232.50 from this appropriation)	382.50	
Expended on account advertisements soliciting proposals for construction of sewer	47.46	
Allotted for construction, outfall of sewer, by force account, $150, one-half thereof	75.00	
Expended in employment of assistants in doing work required in sewer specifications, to be done by Department of Interior	10.98	
Express charges on surveying instruments shipped to Sulphur, Okla. (on loan from U. S. Geological Survey)	5.37	
Expended for miscellaneous supplies	6.57	
Expended for telegraph service	7.18	
Expended for testing of cement proposed to be used by sewer contractor	5.00	
Total allotted and expended		9,762.85
Feb, 12, 1914, unallotted appropriation balance		7,705.67

Summary of allotments and expenditures:

Payable to contractor on account of constructing sewer system (one-half of net contract price of $16,445.58)	8,222.79
On account construction of extension to sewer by force account, under supervision acting superintendent of park (one-half of $2,000 allotted for work, $1,000 being from funds contributed by city of Sulphur, Okla.)	1,000.00
On account construction outfall of sewer	75.00
On account salary of instrument man	382.50
Miscellaneous purposes	82.56
Total	9,762.85

Funds contributed therefor by city of Sulphur, Okla.:

July 1, 1913, balance (in Treasury) to credit of $17,500, contributed by the city of Sulphur, as required by provisions in Indian appropriation bill, approved Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stats., 518, 532), appropriating $17,500, for constructing this sewer system	17,499.24

Funds contributed therefor by city of Sulphur, Okla.—Con.
Allotments and expenditures—

Payable to contractor Edward M. Eby for construction of sewer system in Platt Park (one-half of net contract price of $16,445.58, one-half thereof being payable from appropriation provided by Government) (expended $5,198.56)	$8,222.79	
One-half of $2,000, alloted for construction of extension to above sewer system from stations 15–85, following along right bank of Rock Creek to old cesspool on right bank of said creek at stations 15–55.2 (work being done by force account under supervision of acting superintendent of park, and one-half cost, or $1,000, being paid from appropriation provided by Government) (no expenditure)	1,000.00	
Allotted on account of payment compensation for employment of instrument man, at $150 per month, Oct. 28, 1913–Mar. 31, 1914, one-half of entire compensation of $765 (other half being paid from appropriation made by Government)	382.50	
Expended on account advertisements soliciting proposals for construction work	47.46	
Expended on account of labor employed to assist in inspection of survey previously made for proposed sewer, $8.80; and work required by sewer specifications (made part of contract with E. M. Eby) to be done by Government, $10.97	19.77	
Allotted for construction outfall of sewer, by force account, $150, one-half thereof	75.00	
Expended for expressage on surveying instruments, etc	10.58	
Expended in purchase of miscellaneous supplies	7.83	
Expended for telegraph service	7.20	
Expended for testing of cement proposed to be used by sewer contractor	5.00	
Expended for hire of surveying instruments	4.00	
Expended for telephone calls	1.37	
Total allotted and expended		$9,783.50
Feb. 12, 1914, unallotted balance on funds contributed by city		7,715.74

Summary of allotments and expenditures:

On account of construction work (one-half of net contract price of $16,445.58, or $8,222.79, to contractor, and one-half of $2,000, alloted for construction extension thereto, or $1,000)	9,222.79
On account construction outfall of sewer	75.00
On account salary of instrument man	382.50
Labor in making inspection of survey previously made for proposed sewer, and work required by sewer specifications to be done by Government	19.77
Miscellaneous purposes	83.44
	9,783.50

Wind Cave National Park.

Amount appropriated for improvement and protection of park during fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 $2,500.00

Allotments and expenditures:

Salary of park superintendent, $900 per annum, July 1–Nov. 30, 1913 (no compensation thereafter paid superintendent, owing to F. M. Dills, agent of Biological Survey, Agricultural Department, being placed in charge of reservation)	$416.67	
Allotted for improvements and repairs on roads and bridges (expended $100)	700.00	

Allotments and expenditures—Continued.		
Allotted for making improvements to grounds (expended, $27.85)	$200.00	
Allotted for making repairs to park water system (expended, $56)	200.00	
Allotted for making improvements and repairs to Wind Cave in park (no expenditure)	200.00	
Allotted for making repairs to superintendent's residence (expended, $82)	100.00	
Allotted for telephone service in park (expended, $25)	50.00	
Total allotted and expended		$1,866.67
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted appropriation balance		633.33
Summary of allotments and expenditures:		
Salary of park superintendent (July 1–Nov. 30, 1913)		416.67
Park improvements		1,400.00
Telephone service		50.00
		1,866.67
Revenues:		
July 1, 1913, unexpended balance (in Treasury)		386.62
Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)—		
Fees from automobile transportation licenses ($50 for each machine used), season 1913 (4 licenses, 1 machine each)	200.00	
Fees collected for guiding persons through Wind Cave (50 cents per person), Nov. 16–Dec. 31, 1913, $29.50, less transmission fees, 20 cents	29.30	
Total receipts		229.30
Total available revenue		615.92
Allotments and expenditures:		
Amount of June, 1913, salary paid park superintendent (no appropriation being provided for park during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913)	83.34	
Expended on account of tearing down old hotel building at Wind Cave and constructing office for superintendent, with two dressing rooms ($250.11 expended for this purpose from park revenues during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913)	250.00	
Expended for telephone service in park during quarter ended June 30, 1913 (at rate of $50 per annum)	16.67	
Expended in purchase of two 5-foot hoist United States flags	5.60	
Expended for telegraph service	3.99	
Total expended		359.60
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance		256.32
Summary of expenditures:		
Salary of park superintendent, June, 1913		83.34
Park improvements		250.00
Miscellaneous purposes		26.26
		359.60

Sullys Hill National Park.

No appropriation or revenues received on account of this park since date of its reservation by Executive proclamation (June 2, 1904, under act of Congress approved April 27, 1904., 33 Stat., 319), and no expenditures made thereon.

NOTE.—An appropriation of $500 was provided in the Indian appropriation bill for the current fiscal year, approved June 30, 1913, for an examination of the lands in the Sullys Hill National Park, to ascertain whether they contain minerals.

This examination will be made by the United States Geological Survey as soon as weather conditions permit in the spring of 1914.

Hot Springs Reservation.

Revenues:			
July 1, 1913, unexpended balance			$60,355.06
Held as follows:			
In Treasury		$58,746.08	
Amount to credit of superintendent of reservation as special disbursing agent, on deposit with Assistant Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.		1,608.98	
Total		60,355.06	
Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)—			
Water rents collected from lessees of bath houses ($60 per tub, per annum, being exacted for all tubs used therein), inclusive of rents paid for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1914		21,230.00	
Ground rents (from site occupied by Arlington Hotel, July 1, 1913, to Mar. 31, 1914, at $10,000 per annum)	$7,500.00		
From site occupied by Hot Springs Mountain Observatory Co., on Hot Springs Mountain, for observatory tower, at $100 per annum, July 1, 1913–to Mar. 31, 1914	75.00		
		7,575.00	
Total, water and ground rents			28,805.00
Total available revenue			89,160.06
Allotments and expenditures:			
Expended for salaries of superintendent and reservation employees, July 1, 1913–Dec. 31, 1913, inclusive		11,888.35	
Allotted for employment temporary stenographer and typewriter to superintendent, during illness of regular stenographer (no expenditure)		50.00	
Expended for regular expenses (electric light, water and gas service, telephone service, fuel, etc.), July 1–Dec. 31, 1913		1,754.76	
Expended for contingent expenses of reservation (purchase cleaning supplies free bathhouse, drugs, hardware, and other supplies, and miscellaneous expenditures) July 1 to and including Dec. 31, 1913, $455.38, and allotment of $50 per month for like expenses Jan. 1–June 30, 1914, inclusive ($300)		755.38	
Allotted for repairing damages by floods to roads and retaining walls on East and West Mountains, under date June 9, 1913, $1,000, amount thereof unexpended July 1, 1913, (expended from this balance since July 1, 1913, $686.36)		686.75	
Unexpended July 1, 1913, on $2,100 allotted Nov. 1, 1912, for construction of stone retaining walls along West Mountain Road (no expenditure)		246.14	
Allotted for rewiring superintendent's residence, installation of additional light in caretaker's house in Whittington Park, and rewiring and installation of four additional lights in workshop in loft of barn of superintendent's residence, and at least two lights in greenhouse (no expenditure)		650.00	
Unexpended July 1, 1913, on $500 allotted Dec. 10, 1912, for raising, reinforcing, and pointing up creek walls in Whittington Park (lower park) (no expenditure)		261.25	
Allotted for construction of pipe line on Hot Springs Mountain to conduct cold water from mains city of Hot Springs to proper locations on reservation for sprinkling purposes (no expenditure)		225.00	

Allotments and expenditures—Continued.

Expended for furnishing and putting in place of bronze door and window screens for medical director's residence (additional expended on construction this residence during 1911, 1912, and 1913 fiscal years, from "Lot fund and revenues of reservation", $26,059.98, bringing total expenditure with above $183 up to $26,242.98)	$183.00
Allotted for construction of iron railings in front of precipice in rear of Arlington Bathhouse, and in rear of bathhouse site No. 9, for protection of pedestrians (no expenditure)	150.00
Allotted for construction of concrete bridges on Hot Springs Mountain (expended, $38.80)	120.00
Allotted for purchase and putting up of six ornamental poles, with four lights each, on Bathhouse Row on reservation front (understanding being had that Electric Light Co. will furnish current free of cost) (no expenditure)	100.00
Expended for painting exterior of superintendent's office building	90.00
Expended for repainting, revarnishing, and overhauling reservation carriage	30.00
Allotted for boundary monuments for use in marking reservation boundary line on Hot Springs Mountain and placing present fence around portion of this boundary line in good condition, and placing signs thereon (no expenditure)	90.00
Allotted for repainting and repairing of pavilion on reservation on Fountain Street, in which is located General Kelley and Colonel Hamblin Springs (no expenditure)	60.00
Allotted for construction of fence between Monuments 7 and 42 on Hot Springs (or East Mountain), reservation boundary line (no expenditure)	60.00
Allotted for repairing and repainting of park benches (no expenditure)	50.00
Allotted for making repairs to fences, gate, and gate columns on Whittington Lake reservation, including purchase and supplying of new blocks of stone to replace those cracked (expended $11.50)	50.00
Unexpended July 1, 1913, on $60, allotted for installation of main junction box and conduit, and furnishing and installation of corrugated-iron ceiling in pump house adjacent to superintendent's office (expended $35)	44.00
Allotted for purchase of pipe required in running pipe line from Spring No. 26 into reservoir located between Palace and Horseshoe Bathhouses (no expenditure)	27.40
Expended in changing name of Alum Spring to Major Harry M. Hallock Spring, and repainting pavilion over same	25.00
Allotted for repairing vestibule to superintendent's office. (No expenditure.)	
Allotted for painting warning signs for use on reservation (no expenditure)	15.00
Allotted for purchase of pipe and fittings for use in connecting Egg Spring with upper reservoir, so that when water is not in use in Rockafellow Bathhouse, or shut off, it will flow into that reservoir (no expenditure)	15.00
Expended in purchase of one L. S. Smith and one Underwood typewriter for use in superintendent's office	124.50
Allotted for purchase of cement for improvements on reservation (no expenditure)	100.00
Expended in purchase of carbon paper for use with Schapirograph duplicator	1.50
Allotted for procuring of evidence to suppress drumming on reservation through employment of detective (no expenditure yet reported by reservation superintendent)	225.00

Allotments and expenditures—Continued.		
Allotted for subscriptions to medical periodicals for medical director (expended $14.95)	$29.90	
Allotted for hiring of mule for reservation work, by reason of lameness of mule belonging to Government (no expenditure)	22.50	
Securing photographs of interior and exterior views of free bathhouse, resecuring of appropriation from Congress for remodeling such bathhouse (no expenditure)	15.00	
Expended for framing of picture of Harry H. Myers, former reservation superintendent	6.00	
Telegraph service, reconstruction of sewer system for city of Hot Springs, $1.98, one-half thereof being paid from reservation revenues reserved for that purpose	.99	
Transportation and subsistence expenditures	599.13	
Telegraph service, readministration, management, and protection of reservation, expended	29.04	
Expended for express, freight, and drayage charges	10.56	
Allotted for printing and binding (expended $15)	16.50	
Total		$18,832.65
Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance (subject to estimated deductions of $12,000 for compensation of reservation employees and $1,800 for regular expenses of reservation for six months ending June 30, 1914; also $2,500 for machinery and equipment to install cold-water service on Hot Springs Mountain and $600 for concrete mixer and appurtenances, a total of $16,900)		70,327.41
Summary of allotments and expenditures:		
Salaries of reservation employees		11,938.35
Regular expenses of reservation		1,754.76
Repair of roads and retaining walls along same on East and West Mountains and construction retaining walls along West Mountain road		932.89
Contingent expenses of reservation		755.38
Other reservation improvements		2,270.65
Supplies and equipment		226.00
Miscellaneous purposes		954.62
		18,832.65
Proceeds, sale of lots, special fund:		
July 1, 1913, balance (in Treasury) remaining to credit of fund of $82,518, derived from sale of Government lots		4,979.25
Expenditures:		
For telegraph service		6.76
Feb. 4, 1914, unexpended balance		4,972.49

Memorandum as to expenditures on and improvement of road on south side of Merced River, between Pohone Bridge and Yosemite village (about 5 miles long), on the floor of the valley, in Yosemite National Park.

The total amount expended from the appropriations and revenues of the Yosemite National Park for construction work on this road, beginning with work done in the park season of 1909 and down to July 1, 1912, was approximately	$62,847.83
A detailed report as to the expenditures making up this total of $62,847.83 and the work accomplished therefor will be found on pages 1279 and 1280 of printed report of hearing before the House Appropriation Committee on the sundry civil bill, fiscal year 1913.	
From the appropriation of $80,000 provided for the park during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, the expenditures approximated	20,767.41
And from the park revenues during the same period there was expended on account of the purchase of a large rock crusher	36.02
Total expended on account of this road down to July 1, 1913	83,651.26

since which date no expenditures have been made except an estimated amount of $345.50 for maintenance (included in $645.50 expended from general allotment of $31,463 from 1914 park appropriation for construction and repair roads, trails, bridges, etc., in maintenance of roads on the floor of the valley).

Of the $20,767.41 expended from the 1913 fiscal year appropriation of Yosemite Park on this road approximately $4,572 was for metaling or resurfacing 1,208 miles of road from Pohone Bridge on toward Camp Ahwahnee (at E), as shown on the attached map of Yosemite Valley submitted by Resident Engineer Sherfey; $1,391.75 for experimentally oiling one-half mile of this portion of road beginning at Pohone Bridge (converting same into an asphalt macadam road, with top asphalt macadam layer of 1½ to 2 inches thick); $3,177 for heavy steam roller; $1,776.16 for eight dump wagons with boxes and $790 for one cart and eight steel skips; $360.89 for repair parts for rock crusher, and the balance, $8,700.11, was used for grading, raising roadbed, etc., of the road from near Camp Ahwahnee on to Yosemite village.

The present status of the road is as follows, reference being had to the attached map of Yosemite Valley submitted by Resident Engineer Sherfey employed in the park:

From A to B, a distance of 2.614 miles, 1.208 miles of this portion has been resurfaced with crushed stone, starting from A toward B, and one-half mile of this resurfaced portion, starting from the same point (A), has been covered with a layer of asphalt macadam 1½ to 2 inches thick. The remainder of the road between these points, beginning where resurfacing leaves off and on toward B, has a good foundation, consisting of a clay covering over a base of bowlders, and is well graded.

From B to E, a distance of 1.299 miles, the road is completed of Telford gravel and crushed stone.

From "E" (Camp Ahwahnee) to "F," a distance of about 600 feet, the roadbed is graded and the margin stones on each side of the road put in place.

From "F" to "G" (about 700 feet) the roadbed has been raised and is ready for the crushed stone.

From "G" on to near the chapel at "H," the roadbed should be raised because of high water in the spring.

From "G" on to Yosemite Village no improvement work has lately been done.

For a distance of 2.715 miles eastward from Pohone Bridge (at "A") the road is 18 feet in width, and from thence on to the vicinity of Camp Ahwahnee (at "E"), a distance of 1.451 miles, the width is 22 feet. From this latter point on to Yosemite Village the road is about 18 feet wide.

The $62,847.83 herein mentioned as expended on this road beginning with work done thereon in the park season of 1909 and down to July 1, 1912, includes $4,998.68 for extending and installing electric power wires and fixtures from Camp Ahwahnee to the rock-crushing plant at the quarry in the park, and $8,100 for the purchase and installation of a new rock crusher plant at the quarry.

The cost of construction work, etc., on this 5-mile stretch of road, beginning with the 1909 park season down to date, averages $16,799.35 per mile.

WIDENING AND IMPROVING LOWER EL PORTAL ROAD FROM JUNCTION WITH COULTERVILLE ROAD TO PARK BOUNDARY.

(Distance, approximately 4½ miles.)

This road as originally built by the Yosemite Valley Railroad Co., at its own expense, during 1906 and 1907, at an approximate cost of $80,000 (permission for such construction having been given on condition that the road upon completion by the company would be turned over to the Government), is a single-track mountain road having a width of about 10 feet, with many turnouts.

The uphill side of the road varies in quality; in places it is a veritable wall of granite, in others it is a mixture of rock and clay, in others it is a talus composed of huge blocks of broken granite which have lodged on a natural slope. There are many dangerous places on the road, due to abrupt drops therefrom to the river below.

Construction work upon this 4½ mile stretch of road has been exceedingly difficult, consisting almost entirely of heavy rock work, requiring a large amount of blasting, the earth principally encountered being that found between bowlders. A detailed account of the physical conditions necessary to be overcome in this road improvement work is fully set forth in the accompanying copy of report of D. A. Sherfey, resident engineer employed in the Yosemite National Park, under whose supervision this work has been prosecuted, such report being submitted by him under date of October 3, 1913.

The improvement of this road, beginning at its junction with the Coulterville Road and extending thence on to the park boundary, was commenced in the latter part of

May, 1913, and up to and including November 30, 1913, upon which latter date all work was discontinued, the following work had been done on the road:

Length of road widened from 10 to 25 feet	miles..	2.397
85 per cent completed	feet..	400
60 per cent completed	feet..	120

As shown by the cross section of the completed portion of this road accompanying the report of Reservation Engineer D. A. Sherfey, forming a part of this memorandum, the road as widened has a surface available for traffic 18 feet in width, with a 3-foot width on the outer edge for the construction of guard walls to safeguard vehicles and lives, and a 4-foot width on the inner edge for the carrying off of water and, in a measure, to receive the avalanche of stones and earth carried down by heavy storms from the sheer declivities along the inner edge of the road.

On account of the above construction and improvement work, begun at the junction with the Coulterville Road and continued on toward the park boundary, the following funds have been allotted and expended since commencement of the work, up to and including February 4, 1914:

Expended from 1913 park appropriation of $80,000 on construction work..	$8,021.02
Expended from 1914 park appropriation of $125,000 on maintenance (from general allotment of $31,463 for construction and repair, roads, trails, bridges, repair public buildings and plants, etc.)	781.25
Allotted from 1914 appropriation (inclusive of $3,000 for air-compressor outfit) (expended $32,248.85)	33,000.00
Total	41,802.27

INSTALLATION OF WATER-DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM IN YOSEMITE VALLEY.

The water supply for the Yosemite Valley in the Yosemite National Park is procured from a spring at the foot of the cliff below Glacier Point. After the appointment of a resident engineer in the park, investigations were made with a view to increasing and bettering the water supply of the valley. Test holes were dug in the vicinity of the old spring and levels were taken of the surface of the ground water, leading to the conclusion that considerable water was escaping. To conserve and control the entire flow from the spring it was decided to build two concrete springhouses or basins in such location as would pen up the outflow and direct it in a new system of mains and distributing pipes. The old pipes or diverting mains were of thin steel, which were so badly corroded in many places as to cause anticipation of their breaking through at any time. This condition made repairs difficult and made imperative the installation of new piping.

Acting Superintendent Wm. T. Littebrant, in charge of Yosemite National Park, under date of June 15, 1913, states:

"The water system is very bad. It is regarded as one of the most important subjects that concern us. For instance, when one of the watering carts (used in sprinkling the El Portal Road) is being filled at the crane near Yosemite Creek Bridge, it is impossible to draw a drop out of a pipe in the military post—a most dangerous fire condition."

In his annual report of the conduct of affairs in the reservation, submitted October 13, 1913, Superintendent Littebrant states:

"The water system at present being installed should be extended, so that the camps along the river may be piped and the campers supplied with water therefrom.

"This will permit of the installation of water-closets and obviate the necessity for earth closets, which are a constant menace and source of danger. It will further enable campers and others to avail themselves of the delightful opportunity of bathing in the river, which is now forbidden above the Sentinel Bridge and undesirable below on account of stream pollution."

During the 1911 and 1912 park seasons and the fall of 1912 the following work, completing that part of the water-supply development pertaining to the collecting works at the source of supply below Glacier Point and work additional thereto, was done:

Two reinforced concrete spring houses or collecting wells (with pipe connections, etc.) were constructed, catching the water that has heretofore escaped around the old spring house and making available for use in the valley practically all of the water secured at the supply source.

An 8-inch water main run from one of these spring houses to a point opposite Camp Curry, where connection was made to the old water system.

About 6,000 feet of pipe laid.

A lot of old steel pipe was taken up and relaid as a temporary line from the Sentinel Hotel to Camp Yosemite to relieve the shortage of water at this camp due to the small size of pipe used.

Beginning in August, 1913, and down to the present date (February 26, 1914), the following additional work has been done:

Water mains were continued through Yosemite village to Camp Yosemite and to the barns and storehouses of the Department of the Interior, and to the cottages of the chief and assistant electricians. Thirteen hydrants for fire protection were placed. Service connections were made to the new mains.

Of cast-iron pipe 10,006 feet (7,382 feet of 8-inch, 1,424 feet of 6-inch, and 1,200 feet of 4-inch) was laid.

Up to February 1, 1914, the following funds have been expended and allotted from the appropriations provided for this park in installing this water system:

Expended from park appropriation fiscal year ending June 30, 1912	$15,000.41
Expended from park appropriation of $80,000 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913	3,955.55
Allotted from park appropriation fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 ($12.008.14 expended from this allotment)	20,223.00
	39,178.96

Total expended to February 1, 1914, on this amount, $30,964.10.

This $30,964.10 has been expended in the following manner:

Purchase of 16,440 feet of cast-iron pipe (13,620 feet 8-inch, 1,320 feet 4-inch, 1,500 feet 6-inch) and 86 pieces of special fittings	16,087.24
Labor	8,311.50
Tools, supplies, and hydrants	5,489.00
Horse hire	796.20
Wagon hire	52.50
Unloading and storing charges	227.66
	30,964.10

Resident Engineer Sherfey, regularly employed in the park and under whose supervision this work has been prosecuted, reports that in addition to an estimated amount of $1,500 required for work done in the summer and fall of 1913 (trimming up trenches, service connections, etc.) the following lines, at the estimated cost hereafter set forth and aggregating $19,385, are yet to be installed before the water plant is completed:

	Estimated cost.
Line No. 1, connecting present new system of mains to the pen stock at the power house, so that water may be turned into the system from the Merced River in case of fire	$2,968.00
Line No. 2, extending from present 8-inch line to Kenneyville (taking the place of an existing 4-inch riveted steel pipe) for furnishing water and fire protection to buildings at Kenneyville and to form a loop that will furnish water to camps along north bank Merced River between Yosemite and Kenneyville	4,489.00
Line No. 3, branching from Kenneyville (Line No. 2) through camps 6 and 7 to present 4-inch line near residence of the chief electrician	6,414.00
Line No. 4, branching from line to Kenneyville (No. 2) and extending through camp No. 10 for supplying campers with water, because of pollution of water in Merced River	2,782.00
Line No. 5, line to proposed site of automobile garage (being an extension of present 4-inch line to such site)	1,532.00
Line No. 6, extension from end of present 8-inch line at Salter's store in Yosemite village in the direction of Camp Ahwahnee to residence of a park ranger, for supplying same with pure water, utilizing, so far as practicable, the best of the riveted steel pipe of the old water system	1,200.00
Total	19,385.00

The mains at present installed in the valley are shown in blue on the attached map of Yosemite Valley submitted by Engineer Sherfey, and the lines herein mentioned as yet to be installed to complete the system are indicated thereon in red.

Memorandum on construction and repair of main wagon road in the Mesa Verde National Park, from station 0 to 942, and construction of connecting road from station 942 (Spruce Tree House) to Cliff House.

(Distance, approximately 24.5 miles.)

Expended from 1910 fiscal-year park appropriation of $7,500, for completing road between stations 0 and 17, half completing same from latter station to station 27, $1,930.05, and constructing small trail along side road from station 27 to facilitate continuation work on road for $287.47, a total for work done during 1909 park season of..... $2,217.52

In the 1910 park season, work was commenced where left off preceding season and road completed to station 165, the cost thereof paid from 1911 fiscal-year appropriation of $20,000 (including $90, paid E. C. Cline, surveyor, for making new survey of uncompleted portion of road), being..... 12,478.38

During the 1911 park season, under contract of June 9, 1911, entered into with M. A. Decker, all slides were removed from, and necessary repairs made to, portion of road already constructed between stations 1 and 166, at cost of $350, and the road completed between stations 166 and 343 (a distance of 3 miles and 1,840 feet), at a cost of $4,300, a total of..... [1] 4,650.00

In the fall of 1911, owing to washouts caused by incessant floods, repairs costing $500 were made necessary at stations 167, 173, and 183 (constructed under Decker contract of June 9, 1911), and in the park season of 1912, under contracts of June 14 and 25, 1912, entered into with C. L. Wright, loose rock and shale were removed from above, and on road between stations 0 and 167, at cost of $850. Loose stone was also removed from between stations 0 and 19, under contract of June 26, 1912, with G. S. Spencer at a cost of $175.

Total cost above repairs paid from 1912 appropriation of $7,500..... 1,525.00

On October 23, 1912, contract was entered into with Perkins Bros. for constructing the uncompleted portion of the road (6 miles, more or less), at $800 per mile (payable from the 1913 park appropriation), along lines of new survey made by E. C. Cline, between points marked "△ 15 plus 20," and "295 plus 80," shown on blue print of Cline road survey attached herewith..... 4,800.00

Work upon this stretch of road is practically completed, excepting the working down of same to grade in some places. This will be done in the spring of 1914. As constructed this part of the road is 15 feet wide in the clear with small drainage ditch on the side of the road next the hillside.

Amount paid E. C. Cline, surveyor, for making survey between points "A 15 plus 20" and "295 plus 80" (343 and 668 of old Mills survey) for that portion of road constructed by Perkins Bros..... 100.00

In the spring of 1913 that portion of the road between stations 62 and 327 (Mills survey) was abandoned on recommendation of the park superintendent, and work commenced on a new road down Moorefield Canyon, into and across Prater Canyon, and up Moccasin Canyon, a distance of 9 miles, connecting these two stations.

The old portion of road was abandoned and the new road route chosen between these stations for the following reasons:

On account of the rim rock between stations 88 and 167 (Mills survey), on the abandoned section, resting on a strata of shale and becoming undermined with frost in winter and high winds in spring, slides of shale and loose rock were constantly occurring, causing heavy removal expense. Portions of this rim rock were cracked into immense cubes and sections weighing thousands of tons were likely to topple over into the road. Just below the rim rock between stations 132 and 147 (Mills survey) a slide approximately 300 feet long had started which would have been precipitated into the road by heavy rains.

The cost of maintenance and repair of the abandoned section of road would have been approximately $1,000 per annum, and the cost of building a permanent road there would have approximated $20,000.

The route selected for the new road connecting stations 62 and 327 runs under no cliffs, the ground above is remarkably free from loose rock; the scenic effect is just as good as from the old location; the road over the

[1] $3,000 from 1911 appropriation, and $1,650 from 1912 appropriation of $7,500.

new route will be entirely safe; but few trees, little brush, 2 miles of easy hillside work, and no stone or rim rock to be encountered. Furthermore, danger and risk to traveling public is avoided, and the annual cost of repair and maintenance after completion will be far less than for the abandoned section. The grade on the new route will not exceed 7 per cent.

Contract entered into May 31, 1913, with George S. Spencer for construction of road 15 feet in width over new route between stations 62 and 327, beginning at station 62, for distance of 7.3 miles, $5,480 ($5,405.55 payable from 1913 park appropriation and $74.45 from 1914 appropriation), and $91.55 expended in survey work over this new route..... $5,571.55

Map of survey over this clear route attached herewith.

Seven of the 7.3 miles of road between stations 62 and 327 have been completed by G. S. Spencer, contractor, under his contract of May 31, 1913, and in addition thereto the remaining three-tenths of mile has received first plowing.

On Aug. 4, 1913, contract was entered into with G. S. Spencer for completing construction of remaining 1.7 miles of road over the new route between stations 62 and 327 (Mills survey), the contract price of $1,700, being payable from the 1914 park appropriation..... 1,700.00

The width of road to be constructed under this contract is 15 feet.

The work done under this contract to date consists in the clearing away of brush over the whole 1.7 miles, and grubbing oak roots from the first 0.7 of a mile. Work will be resumed about Apr. 20, 1914.

Allotted for purchase of material for culverts to be used on 7.3 miles of road constructed between stations 62 and 327 under contract May 31, 1913, with G. S. Spencer (such material not covered by contract), payable from 1914 park appropriation..... 120.00

Expended from 1913 park appropriation for cleaning out and repairing main wagon road between stations 0 and 167..... 60.00

Cost of road construction between stations 665 and 942 (Mills survey), a distance of 5.2 miles, inclusive of $143, expended in clearing out and retimbering well at foot of Navajo Canyon (defrayed from 1909 fiscal year appropriation of $7,500 for park), approximately..... 1,600.00

Amount allotted and expended for making of Mills survey of entire road $300, and clearing away of chapparal from portion line of such survey $350 (paid from 1908 fiscal year park appropriation of $7,500), and authenticating field notes of this survey (paid from 1909 fiscal year park appropriation)..... 660.00

Approximate amount allotted and expended on entire road up to Mar. 1, 1914..... 35,482.45

Average amount allotted and expended per mile on 20 miles of road constructed and repair and maintenance thereof (including cost of Mills survey), approximately..... 1,774.12

	Miles.
Total length of road between stations 0 and 942 (Mills survey), by way of new wagon route between stations 62 and 327 of such survey, approximately.....	22
From station 942 (Spruce Tree House) to Cliff House, not shown on Mills survey map.....	2.5
Total length of road.....	24.5
Road yet to be constructed (2 mile stretch, beginning at station 481 plus 15, along lines of survey made May 26, 1913, on to station 327 of Mills survey; also spur road 2½ miles long from station 942, Spruce Tree House to Cliff House).....	4.5
Road constructed between stations 0 and 942 (by way of new route selected between stations 62 and 327).....	20

Width of road between stations 0 and 17, 12 to 14 feet, and of other portions of road where not herein indicated, from 10 to 15 feet.

(Data as to tourist travel in national parks and reservations, fiscal years 1906–1913, inclusive, fees received from automobiles and motorcycles operated therein, their number, etc., location and area of national parks and reservation, taken from 1913 Annual Report of Secretary of the Interior.)

Statement of revenues received from park privileges, concessions, and miscellaneous sources during the complete fiscal years 1912 and 1913, as indicated on revenues statements of national parks printed in books of estimates of appropriations required therefor, for 1914 and 1915 fiscal years; also of revenues from same sources from July 1, 1913, up to and including February 4, 1914, as shown on statements prepared for use before House Appropriation Committee on sundry civil bill hearing.

	1912, fiscal year.	1913, fiscal year.	July 1, 1913, to February 4, 1914, inclusive.
Yellowstone	$15,946.54	$21,168.10	$14,698.48
Yosemite	25,084.54	20,950.95	16,968.67
Glacier	2,112.89	4,000.14	2,571.49
Mount Rainer	7,315.41	6,809.62	3,101.31
Sequoia	210.16	308.85	4,289.21
General Grant	203.53	122.69	334.64
Mesa Verde	[1] 898.62	[1] 615.21	[1] 671.00
Platt	115.75	46.70	97.50
Wind Cave	360.00	428.26	229.30
Crater Lake	[1] 323.00	[1] 784.18	[1] 783.00
Hot Springs Reservation (no revenue statement printed in book of estimates)	35,309.18	40,712.10	28,805.00
Total receipts	87,819.62	95,941.80	76,412.60

[1] Expenditure of revenues of Mesa Verde and Crater Lake National Parks, for park purposes, not authorized by statutes.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Statement giving number and compensation, and classification under civil service rules, of employees in the national parks and reservations, as well as unclassified positions.

Name of national park or reservation, positions therein, and compensation paid.	Classified positions.		Unclassified positions, no examination.
	Subject to competitive examination.	Excepted from examination.	
Yellowstone National Park:			
Clerk to acting superintendent of park, at $2,000 per annum	1		
Scouts, at $900 each per annum		3	
Buffalo keeper, at $1,200 per annum		1	
Teamsters, at $720 per annum			1
Assistant-buffalo keeper, at $720 per annum		1	
Total	1	5	1
Yosemite National Park:			
Constructing and electrical engineer, at $2,000 per annum	1		
Supervisor, in charge of park during absence of troops therefrom, at $1,800 per annum	1		
Stenographer-typewriter to acting superintendent of park, at $1,500 per annum	1		
Chief electrician, at $1,200 per annum	1		
Assistant electrician, at $1,080 per annum	1		
Plumber, at $1,080 per annum	1		
Park rangers, at $1,200 each per annum		4	
Total	6	4	
Glacier National Park:			
Superintendent, at $3,600 per annum		1	
Clerk and special disbursing agent in superintendent's office, at $1,600 per annum	1		
Park rangers: 1 chief ranger, at $1,500 per annum, and 11 rangers, at $1,200 each per annum		12	
Laborer (hostler), at $900 per annum			1
Blacksmith,[1] temporarily employed for 3 months beginning Mar. 15, 1914, at $125 per month	1		
Total	2	13	1

[1] Examination required as to experience and previous employment. No educational test.

Statement giving number and compensation, and classification under civil service rules, of employees in the national parks and reservations, as well as unclassified positions—Continued.

Name of national park or reservation, positions therein, and compensation paid.	Classified positions.		Unclassified positions, no examination.
	Subject to competitive examination.	Excepted from examination.	
Mount Rainier National Park:			
Superintendent, at $2,100 per annum		1	
Clerk-stenographer to park superintendent, at $900 per annum	1		
Park rangers: 2 regulars, at $1,200 each per annum, and 1 temporarily employed 3 months beginning Jan. 1, 1914, to kill predatory animals, at $55 per month		3	
Total	1	4	
Mesa Verde National Park:			
Superintendent, at $1,500 per annum		1	
Regular park rangers (2), at $900 each per annum		2	
Total		3	
Sequoia National Park:			
Park rangers: 1 chief ranger, acting as acting superintendent of Sequoia and General Grant Parks during absence of troops therefrom, at $2,000 per annum, and 3 regular rangers, at $1,200 each per annum		4	
Total		4	
General Grant National Park:			
1 regular park ranger, at $1,400 per annum		1	
Total		1	
Platt National Park:			
Superintendent, at $1,500 per annum		1	
Clerk-stenographer to park superintendent, at $1,000 per annum	1		
Laborers: 1, at $540 per annum; 1, at $480 per annum; 1, at $300 per annum			3
Total	1	1	3
Wind Cave National Park:			
F. M. Dille, agent of biological survey, Agricultural Department, in charge construction inclosure for buffalo herd, now acting as superintendent of park without additional compensation.			
Crater Lake National Park:			
Superintendent, at $1,000 per annum, and $1 per day for horse keep		1	
Total		1	
Hot Springs Reservation:			
Superintendent, at $3,600 per annum		1	
Chief clerk and assistant to superintendent, at $1,680 per annum	1		
Clerk to superintendent, at $1,000 per annum	1		
Supervisor (formerly designated "waterman"), at $1,200 per annum	1		
Special officer, temporarily employed, at $75 per month, beginning Jan. 4, 1914, to secure drumming evidence	1	(1)	
Policemen—			
1 mounted, at $960 per annum; 2 detailed on train inspection duty (1 at $1,080 per annum and the other at $840 per annum)	5		
2 regulars on duty on reservation front, at $840 each per annum			
Laborers—			
5, at $600 each per annum (3 of whom are colored), and 7 (all white), at $720 each per annum			12
Free bathhouse—			
1 manager, at $1,080 per annum	1		
1 head male attendant, at $840 per annum	1		
4 male attendants (colored), at $600 each per annum			4
2 female attendants, at $480 each per annum (colored)			2
Total	11	1	18
Sullys Hill National Park:			
In charge of C. M. Ziebach, superintendent Indian industrial school, Fort Totten, N. Dak., no compensation for acting as superintendent of park			
No civilian employees			

[1] When temporary and no eligibles.

Statement giving number and compensation, and classification under civil service rules, of employees in the national parks and reservations, as well as unclassified positions—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Name of national park or reservation, positions therein, and compensation paid.	Classified positions.		Unclassified positions, no examination.
	Subject to competitive examination.	Excepted from examination.	
Civilian park and reservation superintendents receiving compensation	.....	6	.....
Clerk and disbursing agent in superintendent's office (Glacier Park)	1	.....	.....
Chief clerk and assistant to superintendent, Hot Springs Reservation	1	.....	.....
Constructing and electrical engineer (Yosemite Park)	1	.....	.....
Clerks, stenographers, and typewriters to park and reservation superintendents	5	.....	.....
Supervisors (1 in Yosemite Park in charge of park during absence troops therefrom, and 1 on Hot Springs Reservation)	2	.....	.....
Chief electrician (Yosemite Park)	1	.....	.....
Assistant electrician (Yosemite Park)	1	.....	.....
Park rangers (inclusive of chief ranger in Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, during absence troops therefrom)	.....	26	.....
Scouts (Yellowstone Park)	.....	3	.....
Buffalo keeper (Yellowstone Park)	.....	1	.....
Assistant buffalo keeper (Yellowstone Park)	.....	1	.....
Teamster (Yellowstone Park)	.....	.....	1
Plumber (Yosemite Park)	1	.....	.....
Laborers (12 on Hot Springs Reservation, 3 in Platt Park, 1 in Glacier Park)	.....	.....	16
Blacksmith (Glacier Park)	1	.....	.....
Special officer, Hot Springs Reservation, to secure drumming evidence	1	(1)	.....
Policemen (Hot Springs Reservation)	5	.....	.....
Free bathhouse, Hot Springs Reservation:			
Manager	1	.....	.....
Head male attendant	1	.....	.....
Attendants (4 male, 2 female; all colored)	.....	.....	6
Total	22	37	23

[1] When temporary and no eligibles.

Total number of existing employees on March 17, 1914, 82.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Statement of estimates for the fiscal years 1914 and 1915, and expenditures on account of national monuments fiscal year 1913.

ESTIMATES FOR 1914.

For the preservation, development, administration and protection of the national monuments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the salaries paid the custodians hereunder shall not exceed $900 each per annum (submitted), (H. Doc. 944, 62d Cong., 3d sess.) $5,000

NOTE.—The amount of this estimate is submitted to enable the Secretary of the Interior, where he deems necessary, to employ custodians and to meet the expenses connected with the preservation, development, administration, and protection of the various national mouments created under the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities."

For protection and improvement of Sitka National Monument, including repair of ancient totems and other historic relics, to be expended under the direction of the governor of Alaska (submitted), (H. Doc. 944, 62d Cong., 3d sess., p. 51, under title "Government in the Territories, Alaska") 1,000

ESTIMATES FOR 1915.

For the preservation, development, administration, and protection of the national monuments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the salaries paid the custodians hereunder shall not exceed $900 each per annum (submitted), (H. Doc. 506, 63d Cong., 2d sess.)..... $5,000

For protection and improvement of Sitka National Monument, including repair of ancient totems and other historic relics, to be expended under the direction of the governor of Alaska (submitted), (H. Doc. 398, 63d Cong., 2d sess., p. 57, under title "Government in the Territories, Alaska")..... 1,500

NOTE.—In estimates for 1914 and 1915 fiscal years for the purpose of appraisal and sale of abandoned military reservations, item of $900 for salary of custodian of the Casa Grande Ruin was included, as has been the custom for many years past.

Expenditures fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

From appropriation for protecting public lands, timber, etc., 1913, there were expended the following sums for protection of Muir Woods National Monument, Cal.:

For salary of special assistant, Muir Woods (Andrew Lind).....	$900.00
For salary of special assistant, Muir Woods (E. McCaffrey).....	57.50
	957.50

From appropriation for appraisal and sale of abandoned military reservations, 1913, the sum of $900 was expended in salary of custodian of the Casa Grande Ruin (Frank Pinkley).

[Inclosure No. 5.]

Excerpt from report of the Secretary of the Interior for the year ended June 30, 1913:

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVATIONS.

The setting aside of tracts of land in various sections of the United States as pleasure grounds for all the people was begun by Congress in the establishment, by the act approved March 1, 1872 (17 Stat., 32), of the Yellowstone National Park. Subsequently other lands in various sections of the country have from time to time been set aside for that purpose, as well as a practical means of preserving the wonders of nature therein from desecration. Over 4,436,900 acres of land have at the present time been set aside for park purposes, the total number of national parks at present being 12, and recommendations have been submitted to Congress looking to the adding thereto of the Grand Canyon of the Collrado River with its wonderful scenic features, The areas of these parks, with date of establishment of each, are as follows:

Areas of national parks.

Name.	Date of establishment.	Area.
		Acres.
Yellowstone, in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho	Mar. 1, 1872	2,142,720
Yosemite, in California	Oct. 1, 1890	719,622
Sequoia, in California	Sept. 25, 1890	161,597
General Grant, in California	Oct. 1, 1890	2,536
Mount Rainier, in Washington	Mar. 2, 1899	207,360
Crater Lake, in Oregon	May 22, 1902	159,360
Wind Cave, in South Dakota	Jan. 6, 1903	10,522
Sullys Hill, in North Dakota	Apr. 27, 1904	780
Platt, in Oklahoma	July 1, 1902 / Apr. 21, 1904	848.22
Mesa Verde, in Colorado	June 29, 1906 / June 30, 1913	48,966.40
Hot Springs Reservation, in Arkansas	June 16, 1880	911.63
Glacier, in Montana	May 11, 1910	981,681
Total		4,436,904.25

The public interest in these national reservations, not only in this country but abroad, is clearly evidenced by the increasing number of visitors thereto. Numerous requests have been received from abroad for literature showing the method of creation and the management of our national parks, and it is understood that national parks somwhat along the lines of those of this country have been, or are about to be, created in Argentina, Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. There are now pending before Congress 12 bills looking to the creation of new national parks as follows: In California, 3; in Oregon, 3; in California and Nevada, 1; and 1 each in Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, and the Territory of Hawaii.

Visitors.—During the present year the total number of visitors to all the parks aggregated 251,703, as against 229,084 in 1912, 224,000 in 1911, and 198,506 in 1910. Travel to these parks will doubtless be greatly augmented hereafter, particularly during 1915, when the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be held in San Francisco, at which time the various transcontinental railroads will doubtless provide a transportation rate calculated to attract tourists to these parks, as well as to the exposition.

Economic value of national parks.—Aside from the cost of transportation from points of departure to the park, some idea of the economic value of tourist travel through these parks may be obtained by reference to the financial reports of concessions in three of the larger parks, to wit, the Yellowstone, where receipts for 1912 total $1,067,161.34, as against $1,050,039 for 1911; the Yosemite, $311,444.32 for 1912, as against $295,500 for 1911; and the Mount Rainier, $56,735.93 for 1912.

Appropriations and revenues.—The total appropriations made by Congress for protection and improvement of these parks during the year, expendable under this department, was $244,550, and the total revenues received from concessionaires in all the parks was $96,630.82.

Proposed bureau of national parks.—In the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior for 1911, in discussing national park affairs, he stated:

"While public interest in and use of these reservations is steadily increasing, as shown by the growing number of visitors, adequate provision has not been made for their efficient administration, and sufficient appropriations have not been made for their proper care and development. At present each of these parks is a separate and distinct unit for administrative purposes. The only general supervision which is possible is that obtained by referring matters relating to the national parks to the same officials in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. Separate appropriations are made for each park, and the employment of a common supervising and directing force is impossible. Many of the problems in park management are the same throughout all of the national parks, and a great gain would be obtained and substantial economies could be effected if the national parks and reservations were grouped together under a single administrative bureau. Bills to create a bureau of national parks have heretofore been introduced in Congress, and, in my judgment, they should immediately receive careful consideration, so that proper legislation for this purpose may be enacted. Adequate appropriation should also be made for the development of these pleasure grounds of the people, especially through the construction of roads and trails and their proper care and maintenance."

In a special message to Congress, dated February 3, 1911, President Taft stated:

"I earnestly recommend the establishment of a bureau of nationl parks. Such legislation is essential to the proper management of those wondrous manifestations of nature, so startling and so beautiful that everyone recognizes the obligations of the Government to preserve them for the edification and recreation of the people."

A bill (S. 826, 63d Cong., 1st sess.) to establish a national park service, and for other purposes, is now pending in Congress and has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, and its enactment into law is earnestly recommended.

Automobiles in the parks.—Automobiles have heretofore been admitted under license and strict regulations governing travel upon the roads into the Mount Rainier National Park, the Crater Lake National Park, the Glacier National Park, the Wind Cave National Park, the Platt National Park, and the General Grant National Park, and during the year automobiles were permitted over a road in the northwestern section of the Yellowstone National Park not forming a part of the generally traveled routes in that reservation, to accommodate the people of Gallatin County, Mont. During the year automobiles, under appropriate regulations, were also admitted over the Giant Forest Road, in the Sequoia National Park, and into the Yosemite National Park, Cal., over the Coulterville Road from the Merced Grove of Big Trees into the Yosemite Valley, and steps are now being taken looking to the use of other roads in said reservations by automobiles. The generally traveled roads in the Yellowstone and Mesa Verde National Parks and the Hot Springs Reservation, Ark., are not in such condition as to permit of safety to individuals and animals in their joint use by

motor-driven vehicles and vehicles drawn by horses. Adequate appropriations should therefore be made to put the roads in these parks in such condition as that they can be used by all persons at all times, irrespective of the means of conveyance thereover employed. Licenses have been issued during 1913 as follows:

Automobile licenses issued season of 1913.

	Automobiles.	Motorcycles.
Mount Rainier	1,197	184
Crater Lake	761	14
Glacier	307	1
Sequoia	77	2
General Grant	152	3
Yosemite	132	
Wind Cave	9	

Sanitary inspections.—Sanitary inspections have been made during the year by a chemist of the United States Geological Survey of camp, hotel, and other conditions in the Glacier, Yellowstone, and Yosemite National Parks with a view to affording better protection from a hygienic standpoint to visitors to those reservations, and similar protective measures will be taken as appropriations permit where necessary in other national parks.

Expenditure of revenues.—In all the national parks, except the Crater Lake and Mesa Verde, the acts of Congress setting aside the lands embraced therein for park purposes authorize the expenditure of the revenues derived from concessions therein in the management and protection of the reservations. In the interest, therefore, of good administration, legislation should be enacted authorizing the use of the revenues of these two parks for purposes of administration, protection, etc., therein. In the estimates submitted to Congress for these reservations, appropriate legislation along these lines has been recommended.

Patented lands.—In all the national parks, with the exception of the Yellowstone, General Grant, Platt, Wind Cave, and Sullys Hill, their administration is embarrassed by the fact that they contain within their boundaries private holdings and some toll roads. These private holdings are as follows: Yosemite National Park, 19,827 acres; Sequoia National Park, 3,716.96 acres; Crater Lake National Park, 1,337 acres and 1,121.11 acres of unperfected bona fide claims; Mesa Verde National Park, 875 acres and 118 acres unperfected bona fide claims; Mount Rainier National Park, 18.2 acres; and Glacier National Park, 8,864.40 acres of patented lands and 7,808.71 acres of unperfected bona fide claims. These lands, including toll roads in the Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks, should be acquired by the Government. In discussing this matter in his last annual report the Secretary of the Interior stated:

"It is of special and urgent importance that provision should also be made by Congress for the extinguishment of private holdings in the several parks. These holdings seriously interfere with the proper administration of the parks and impair their usefulness and beauty in many ways. They can be extinguished either by way of direct appropriation for their purchase or by authorizing their exchange for lands or timber within the particular parks or within the national forest reserve adjacent thereto. The public timber so exchanged can, in many cases, be confined to dead or matured timber which can be removed from the parks without injuriously affecting the scenic beauty thereof. If authority of this sort is vested in the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, as to the reserves of which they have jurisdiction respectively, exchanges of park or forest lands or timber can be made for appropriate strips of private timbered lands along the public roads within the exterior limits of the parks or forest reserves, so as to protect the scenic beauty of these roads from impending destruction."

Jurisdiction.—In the Yellowstone National Park and the Platt National Park the United States has exclusive jurisdiction thereover, and Congress has provided a means of enforcement of the laws and regulations pertaining thereto. In the other national parks, however, over which the laws of the States in which they are located obtain, great difficulties in administration have been encountered, owing to the fact that the department has no jurisdiction to punish offenses in violation of the regulations relating thereto, and particularly in the matter of preventing depredations on game and the selling of liquor therein. The Legislature of the State of Montana, by act of February 17, 1911, ceded exclusive jurisdiction to the United States of the territory within the metes and bounds of the Glacier National Park, and the Legislature of the

State of Washington, by act of March 16, 1901, ceded exclusive jurisdiction to the United States over lands in the Mount Rainier National Park. A bill looking to the acceptance of cession of jurisdiction by the State of Montana over the Glacier National Park is now pending in the Senate, having been reported upon favorably by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, and should be enacted into law at the earliest practicable date. A bill providing for acceptance of jurisdiction over the Mount Rainier National Park will, it is understood, be shortly introduced in Congress, and it should likewise receive early and favorable consideration.

There are hereto appended tables giving the location, date of establishment, area, private holdings, if any, and number of visitors, and the special charateristics of the various national parks under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, the appropriations made by Congress for the protection and improvement thereof during 1913 and seven years prior thereto, as well as revenues derived from leases, privileges, and concessions in said reservation received during said period, as well as a statement of the automobile receipts during 1913.

HETCH HETCHY VALLEY, YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

A permit was issued by the Secretary of the Interior on May 11, 1908, granting to the city of San Francisco right of way over certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, with permission to take water from Lake Eleanor and Hetch Hetchy Valley in that park, under the conditions therein set forth. The stipulations of this permit provided, among other things, that the Lake Eleanor site should be developed to its full capacity before beginning the development of the Hetch Hetchy site, and also for the protection of the rights of the Modesto irrigation district and the Turlock irrigation district to the use of the natural flow of the Tuolumne River and its branches to the full extent of their claims, etc. Thereafter the city under said permit surveyed a dam site at Lake Eleanor and made preliminary surveys of the Lake Eleanor main canal running from the dam above mentioned to the junction of the Hetch Hetchy main canal, etc., which were approved by the department February 25, 1909, and took steps looking to the clearing and exploration of foundations for the dam site.

In February, 1910, the then Secretary of the Interior issued a citation to the mayor and supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco to show cause why the Hetch Hetchy Valley reservoir site should not be eliminated from the permit theretofore granted to the city on May 11, 1909, for a water supply for said city and county. A board of Army engineers was detailed by the Secretary of War as an advisory board to the Secretary of the Interior in the disposition of the matter.

Upon consideration of the application of the city for an extension of time to secure further data, a continuance was granted for that purpose until June 1, 1911, and the board of Army engineers was authorized to receive such data as might be furnished by the city to establish its claim for the necessity for the use of the Hetch Hetchy site and to secure such other necessary data as they might deem advisable, and an appropriation of $12,000 was granted by Congress to defray the expenses of this board.

On account of the stated inability of the city to procure within the time allotted the data deemed necessary by the board, postponement was granted from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior, the final documents not being submitted by the city until September 1, 1912. The final hearing on the matter was had before the then Secretary of the Interior November 25 to 30, 1912, at which the parties interested were represented and at which the Army board was present. The report of the Army board was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior on February 19, 1913, and was transmitted to Congress. (H. Doc. No. 54, 63d Cong., 1st sess.)

In the judgment of the board, in making a selection of one of the several sources of water supply that could be obtained and used by the city of San Francisco and adjacent communities, the determining factor is principally one of cost. The project proposed by the city of San Francisco, known as the Hetch Hetchy project, in the opinion of the board, was $20,000,000 cheaper than any other feasible project for furnishing an adequate supply of water to the city, and such project had the additional advantage of permitting the development of a greater amount of water power than any other. The use of the Hetch Hetchy Valley as a reservoir site was regarded as necessary if the full flow of the upper Tuolumne River was to be conserved. Furthermore, it was of the opinion that there would be sufficient water if adequately stored and economically used to supply both the reasonable demands of the bay communities and the reasonable needs of the Turlock-Modesto irrigation districts for the remainder of the present century.

By reason of the fertility of the lands under irrigation and their aridness without water, the necessity of preserving all available water in the valley of California will sooner or later make the demand for the use of the Hetch Hetchy Valley as a reservoir

"practically irresistable." A delay of the few years in transforming Hetch Hetchy Valley into a reservoir is of but little importance, and it was therefore not deemed necessary in the judgment of the board to require delaying the construction of this reservoir until the Lake Eleanor and Cherry sources have been fully developed.

Under date of March 1, 1913, former Secretary Fisher, in disposing of this case, stated, among other things:

"In view of the language of the Yosemite Reservation act of 1890 I believe that, as a matter of broad public policy and not at all as a matter of necessary statutory construction, the natural condition of so important a natural curiosity or wonder as the Hetch Hetchy Valley should not be radically changed without the express authority of Congress embodied either in a statute granting a permit and fixing its terms and conditions or by an act conferring upon the Secretary of the Interior the power to issue such a permit upon terms and conditions to be fixed by him within broad general limitations. I have repeatedly urged that the act of 1901 should be amended in this very way."

On March 12, 1913, there were presented for consideration, with a view to approval, maps constituting application for rights of way through the Yosemite National Park under the act of February 15, 1901, filed by the city and county of San Francisco, under surveys which had been authorized in the park by the department under date of December 3, 1912, and upon consideration thereof the maps were approved, with the following indorsement:

"The foregoing map, filed under the act of February 15, 1901, by the city of San Francisco, assignee of James D. Phelan, is hereby approved, subject to the filing by the city of San Francisco of such formal stipulations and the fulfillment of such conditions as may be hereafter indicated, it being understood that no permanent work of any character whatsoever shall be constructed or done and that such map is filed and approved for the purpose of enabling the city of San Francisco to protect and develop its private water rights, acquired under the laws of the State of California, pending action by Congress upon the application of the city of San Francisco. The approval of May 11, 1908, of the Hetch Hetchy reservoir site is hereby revoked."

Subsequently H. R. 6281 was introduced in Congress, "Granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way in, over, and through certain public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and Stanislaus National Forest, and certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and the public lands in the State of California, and for other purposes." Hearings were had thereon before the House Committee on Public Lands, and a new bill (H. R. 7207, granting authority to the city and county of San Francisco to secure, under conditions therein set forth, water from the Yosemite National Park), after very full discussion, subsequently passed both Houses of Congress.

The department, in reporting favorably upon the measure, stated, among other things:

"The permission desired by the city and county of San Francisco to secure water from the Yosemite National Park for municipal purposes, etc., should be accorded. The communities on San Francisco Bay constitute the largest center of population on the Pacific coast and are urgently in need of an adequate supply of pure, wholesome water for domestic consumption and for fire protection. This project would insure the development of a dependable supply of water for the use of the adjacent irrigation districts and it would also provide for the development of power now going to waste. The city of San Francisco has evidenced its good faith in this matter by providing for a large bond issue looking to securing money to effectuate the grant if accorded. The bill under consideration fully protects the interests of the United States in the park and elsewhere. Under the project as proposed by the city the floor of the Hetch Hetchy Valley, now difficult of access and frequently unhealthy, will be converted into a lake of great beauty and be provided with suitable approaches. Under the provisions of this bill the revenues derived by the Government from the generation of electrical energy from the waters in the Hetch Hetchy Valley, which in time will grow into a very considerable sum, are to be used for the maintenance and improvement of the Yosemite National Park, and the city of San Francisco has undertaken to construct and maintain roads, trails, and bridges, which will practically result in a great enlargement of the park areas of the high Sierras by making them more safely and easily accessible."

NATIONAL MONUMENTS AND PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

By an act approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," the President of the United States is authorized, "in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the

lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments." Under such authority the President has created the twenty-nine monuments:

National monuments administered by Interior Department.

Name.	State.	Date.	Area.
			Acres.
Devils Tower	Wyoming	Sept. 24, 1906	1,152
Montezuma Castle	Arizona	Dec. 8, 1906	160
El Morro	New Mexico	do	160
Chaco Canyon	do	Mar. 11, 1907	[1] 20,629
Muir Woods [2]	California	Jan. 9, 1908	295
Pinnacles	do	Jan. 16, 1908	2,080
Tumacacori	Arizona	Sept. 15, 1908	10
Mukuntuweap	Utah	July 31, 1909	[1] 15,840
Shoshone Cavern	Wyoming	Sept. 21, 1909	210
Natural Bridges [3]	Utah	Sept. 25, 1909	[1] 2,740
Gran Quivira	New Mexico	Nov. 1, 1909	160
Sitka	Alaska	Mar. 23, 1910	57
Rainbow Bridge [4]	Utah	May 30, 1910	160
Lewis and Clark Cavern	Montana	May 16, 1911	160
Colorado	Colorado	May 24, 1911	13,883
Petrified Forest	Arizona	July 31, 1911	25,625
Navajo [4]	do	Mar. 14, 1912	360

[1] Estimated area.
[2] Donated to the United States.
[3] Originally set aside by proclamation of Apr. 16, 1908, and contained only 120 acres.
[4] Within an Indian reservation.

The Papago Saguaro National Monument was created by presidential proclamation of January 31, 1914, based on recommendation by the Interior Department. This creation of date January 31, 1914, is, of course, subsequent to publication of 1913 report of Secretary of the Interior.

The monument is located in Arizona (8 miles northeast of Phoenix), and its area embraces about 2,050 acres.

One new monument, Cabrillo National Monument, was created during the fiscal year at Point Loma, of a small tract of land which lies within the military reservation at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., the same being of historic interest because of the discovery of the territory now partly embraced in the State of California, by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who first sighted land on September 28, 1542. This monument is under the jurisdiction of the War Department.

Administrative conditions.—The supervision of these various monuments has, in the absence of any specific appropriation for their protection and improvement, necessarily been intrusted to the field officers of the department having charge of the territory in which the several monuments are located.

Administrative conditions continue to be unsatisfactory, as no appropriation of funds has yet been made available for this important, protective, and preservative work. Such supervision as has been possible in the cases of a few monuments only has been wholly inadequate and has not prevented vandalism, unauthorized exploitation, or spoliation of relics found in those prehistoric ruins, whose preservation is contemplated by the passage of the act of June 8, 1906. An estimate in the sum of $5,000 for protection of these monuments was submitted last year, but no appropriation was made, and a similar estimate will again be submitted to Congress, not so much for the purpose of preserving by restoration the objects reserved in the national monuments as to prevent the removal of valuable relics and vandalism. Monuments suffering from these causes should be provided with a custodian or superintendent, and in this way a small general appropriation can be made most useful and its expenditure will be wholly in the interest of the public. The protection and preservation of the national monuments as public reservations are of great interest and importance because a great variety of objects, historic, prehistoric, and scientific in character, are thus preserved for public use intact, instead of being exploited by private individuals for gain and their treasures scattered. These reserves should be administered in connection with the national parks, which they strongly resemble. It would be difficult to define one in terms that would exclude the other. The renewal of the estimate for a small appropriation has been made for the purpose of keeping this class of reserves intact until such time as Congress shall authorize the creation of some administrative unit which shall take over both the parks and monuments and administer them under a general appropriation.

National monuments under other departments.—The following national monuments are not administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

National monuments administered by Department of Agriculture.

Name.	State.	Date.	Area.
			Acres.
Cinder Cone	California	May 6, 1907	[1] 5,120
Lassen Peak	do	do	[1] 1,280
Gila Cliff Dwellings	New Mexico	Nov. 16, 1907	160
Tonto	Arizona	Dec. 19, 1907	[1] 640
Grand Canyon	do	Jan. 11, 1908	[1] 806,400
Jewel Cave	South Dakota	Feb. 7, 1908	[1] 1,280
Wheeler	Colorado	Dec. 7, 1908	[1] 300
Oregon Caves	Oregon	July 12, 1909	480
Devil Postpile	California	July 6, 1911	[1] 800
Mount Olympus	Washington	Apr. 17, 1912	[1] 608,480

[1] Estimated area.

National monuments administered by War Department.

Name.	State.	Date.	Area.
			Acres.
Big Hole Battlefield [1]	Montana	June 23, 1910	5
Cabrillo	California	Oct. 14, 1913	1

[1] Set aside by Executive order.

Excavation of ruins.—Paragraph 3 of the uniform rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War, under date of December 28, 1906, to carry out the provisions of the act for the preservation of American antiquities, reads as follows:

"Permits for the excavation of ruins, the excavation of archæological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity will be granted by the respective Secretaries having jurisdiction to reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, or to their duly authorized agents."

During the year three permits were granted for the examination, excavation, and gathering of specimens, as follows:

To the Peabody Museum of Harvard University of the ruins in Chinlee Valley, west and northwest of Canyon Del Muerto, Ariz.

To the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution in the Chaco Canyon National Monument within the Navajo Indian Reservation in northwestern New Mexico.

To the Utah State Museum, University of Utah, in the Navajo National Monument, and small ruins in San Juan County, Utah, and near Bluff, Utah.

Three permits were granted for the gathering of samples of silicified wood from the Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona, as follows: To the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, of Columbus, Ohio; to Dr. W. Thiele, representing the University of Strassburg, Germany; and to Prof. Alfred La Croix, representing the Museum of Natural History, Paris, France.

Visitors to national parks, 1906 to 1912.

Name of park.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Yellowstone National Park	17,182	16,414	19,542	32,545	19,575	23,054	22,970	24,929
Yosemite National Park	5,414	7,102	8,850	13,182	13,619	12,530	10,884	13,735
Sequoia National Park	706	900	1,251	854	2,407	3,114	2,923	3,823
General Grant National Park	900	1,100	1,773	798	1,178	2,160	2,240	2,756
Mount Rainier National Park	1,786	2,068	3,511	5,968	8,000	10,306	8,946	13,501
Mesa Verde National Park	[1]	[1]	30	165	250	226	220	280
Crater Lake National Park	1,800	2,600	5,275	4,171	5,000	[2] 4,500	5,225	6,252
Wind Cave National Park	2,587	2,751	3,171	3,216	3,387	3,387	3,199	3,985
Platt National Park	[1]	28,000	26,000	25,000	[2] 25,000	30,000	[2] 31,000	[2] 35,000
Sullys Hill National Park	[1]	400	250	190	190	[2] 200	[2] 200	209
Hot Springs Reservation	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	120,000	130,000	135,000	[2] 135,000
Glacier National Park						[2] 4,000	6,287	12,138

[1] No record kept.

[2] Estimate.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

APPROPRIATIONS FOR YELLOWSTONE AND CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARKS, EXPENDED UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,1913.

[Sundry civil act approved Aug. 24, 1912, 37 Stat., 442.]

UNDER ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Yellowstone National Park.—For maintenance and repair of improvements, $100,000, including not to exceed $4,500 for maintenance of the road in the forest reserve leading out of the park from the east boundary, and not to exceed $1,500 for maintenance of the road in the forest reserves leading out of the park from the south boundary, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That no portion of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal of snow from any of the roads for the purpose of opening them in advance of the time when they will be cleared by seasonal changes.

For widening and improving surface of roads, and for building bridges and culverts, from the belt-line road to the western border; from The Thumb Station to the southern border; and from the Lake Hotel Station to the eastern border, all within Yellowstone National Park, to make such roads suitable and safe for animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles, $77,000.

Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.—For the construction of a wagon road and the necessary bridges through Crater Lake National Park, Oregon, together with a system of tanks and water-supply pipes to provide for sprinkling, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the War Department published as House Document Numbered Three hundred and twenty-eight, Sixty-second Congress, second session, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, $50,000.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR YELLOWSTONE AND CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARKS, EXPENDED UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

[Sundry civil act approved June 23, 1913.]

UNDER ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Yellowstone National Park.—For maintenance and repair of improvements, $125,000, of which sum $75,000 shall be immediately available, including not to exceed $15,000 for maintenance of the road in the forest reserve leading out of the park from the east boundary, and not to exceed $5,000 for maintenance of the road in the forest reserves leading out of the park from the south boundary, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That no portion of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal of snow from any of the roads for the purpose of opening them in advance of the time when they will be cleared by seasonal changes.

For widening and improving surface of roads, and for building bridges and culverts, from the belt-line road to the western border; from the Thumb Station to the southern border; and from the Lake Hotel Station to the eastern border, all within Yellowstone National Park, to make such roads suitable and safe for animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles, $75,000, of which sum $35,000 shall be immediately available.

Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.—For continuation of the construction of a wagon road and the necessary bridges through Crater Lake National Park, Oregon, together with a system of tanks and water-supply pipes to provide for sprinkling, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the War Department published as House Document Numbered Three hundred and twenty-eight, Sixty-second Congress, second session, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. $75,000, to be available until expended.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK EXPENDED UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

[Sundry civil act approved Mar. 4, 1911, 36 Stat., 1402.]

Yellowstone National Park.—For maintenance and repair of improvements, including $2,500 for miantenance of roads leading out of the park from the east and south boundaries and such amount as may be necessary to extend the road to properly connect with the new Canyon Hotel, $70,000, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War and to be immeidately available: *Provided*, That no portion of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal of snow from any of the roads for the purpose of opening them in advance of the time when they will be cleared by seasonal changes.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

Approximate estimate of cost of administration of the national parks in the office of the Secretary—1913.

The Secretary, $12,000; one-sixteenth time	$750.00
The Assistant Secretary, $4,500; one-eighth time	562.50
The assistant to the Secretary, $2,750; three-fourth time	2,062.50
The chief clerk, $4,000; one-eighth time	500.00
Assistant attorney, $2,500; three-fourth time	1,875.00
Assistant attorney, $2,000; three-fourth time	1,500.00
Clerk, $1,600; full time	1,600.00
Clerk, $1,600; three-fourth time	1,200.00
Clerk, $1,400; one-half time	700.00
Clerk, $1,400; one-fourth time	350.00
Clerk, $1,200; full time	1,200.00
Clerk, $1,200; one-half time	600.00
Inspector, $2,500; three-fourth time	1,875.00
In the Disbursing Division:	
Clerk, $2,000; one-twenty-eighth time	71.43
Clerk, $2,000; two-twenty-eighth time	142.86
Clerk, $1,800; two-twenty-eighth time	128.57
Clerk, $1,600; one-twenty-eighth time	57.14
Clerk, $1,400; one-twenty-eighth time	50.00
Clerk, $1,200; two-twenty-eighth time	85.71
Clerk in charge of publications, $2,250; one-eighth time	281.25
Clerk in charge of supplies, $2,250; one-fortieth time	56.25
Total	15,648.21

[Inclosure No. 8.]

TENTATIVE STATEMENT OF AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR A BUREAU OF NATIONAL PARKS PREPARED FOR SENATOR SMOOT ON MARCH 28, 1912, BY SECRETARY FISHER.

MY DEAR SENATOR:

I have received from the office of the chief clerk of the department a tentative estimate of the amount that would probably be required for the office of the bureau of national parks in Washington if the proposed bill is passed. Approximately $30,000 would be required. The estimate has necessarily been somewhat hurriedly prepared. It is as follows:

Director	$6,000
Chief clerk (to act as director in absence of director)	3,000
Engineer	3,000
Assistant attorney	2,500
Clerk, class 4	1,800
Clerks, class 3, 2	3,200
Clerk, class 2	1,400
Clerks, class 1, 2	2,400
Copyists, 2 at $900	1,800
Assistant messenger	720
Laborer	600
	26,420
For per diem in lieu of subsistence and actual and necessary traveling expenses while officers of the bureau are in the field	4,000
	30,420

It would probably require an additional sum of about $10,000 to fit up the offices with furniture, filing and book cases, books of reference, office equipment and miscellaneous supplies, and allow a sufficient amount to pay rental for the quarters occupied by the bureau if it was found impossible to find the necessary space in the present building, although I should hope that the latter would be available.

Sincerely, yours,

WALTER L. FISHER,
Secretary.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

Excerpt from letter from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Interior, dated May 1, 1914, suggesting that the time has arrived for the Interior Department to take over the entire handling of the Yellowstone, Yosemite, and General Grant National Parks, to which under existing law the War Department is authorized to detail troops for the protection thereof.

* * * * * * *

Stripped of all sophistries, of all disingenuous argument, and the bald question at issue is simply this: Is the financial support of the national parks to come from military appropriations or from the appropriations for the care of public lands? Is the care and preservation of these great reservations a logical burden for that branch of the Government the paramount object of which is the public defense, or does it belong to the bureau charged generally with the responsibilities of public domains? Has there not grown up a most pernicious system whereby millions of dollars ostensibly appropriated for the Army have been and are still, at an ever-increasing rate being diverted from their proper function of increasing the military strength of the Nation and devoted to the maintenance of these great storehouses of natural treasures? I believe that after investigation you will agree with me that abuses exist which should be eradicated. To facilitate your examination of the matter, I shall outline very briefly its most salient features.

The acts creating these parks place them exclusively under the Interior Department. The provision to that effect for the Yellowstone Park, the first of these great preserves to be set aside, is typical of the others and is contained in section 2475 of the Revised Statutes, enacted March 1, 1872, which provides as follows:

"SEC. 2475. Such public park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation, from injury or spoliation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders, within the park, and their retention in their natural condition. The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding 10 years, of small parcels of ground, at such places in the park as may require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of such leases, and all other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with the park, to be expended under his direction in the management of the same, and the construction of roads and bridle-paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within the park, and against their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same to be removed therefrom, and generally is authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this section."

Similar creative acts were enacted for the Sequoia, Yosemite, and General Grant National Parks.

The injection of the military into the situation was brought about by the act of March 3, 1883, which, with regard to Yellowstone Park, provides:

"The Secretary of War, upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and directed to make the necessary details of troops to prevent trespassers or intruders from entering the park for the purpose of destroying the game or objects of curiosity therein, or for any other purpose prohibited by law, and to remove such persons from the parks if found therein."

This was followed by a similar act on June 6, 1900, with regard to the Sequoia, Yosemite, and General Grant National Parks.

With the introduction of troops in the parks, the practice was inaugurated, apparently, by a tacit agreement between the two departments, of detailing their commanding officer to act as superintendent, in which capacity he reports directly to the Secretary of the Interior for instructions.

The conditions which led to the authorization of the use of military force in parks, and the changes which have occurred in these conditions are well set forth in the report of the superintendent of the Sequoia Park for 1913. Similar conditions obtain at the other parks. The report in part is as follows:

"When the Sequoia National Park was constituted 23 years ago a rather alarming condition existed with respect to it. The boundaries were not marked or known. Upon its lands and in the vicinity there were 500,000 sheep and some cattle grazing. The owners of this stock had so long enjoyed the unauthorized privilege of this cost-less grazing that they had come to consider it a right of immemorial prescription. A cooperative association, the Kaweah Colony, had built a road from the site of their embryonic Eutopia to the heart of that district that is now the park, with the shrewd

idea of supporting their rather remarkable community upon proceeds to be derived from the sale of the almost priceless timber that covers the mountains through which run the forks of the Kaweah. They threatened the giant forest, and it was this consideration that most influenced Congress in setting aside this district as a national park.

Immediately there ensued a fierce clash of interests. The stock grazers and the timber cutters were at open defiance to the new park laws. They constituted a very formidable body, and it seems almost certain that no ordinary application of the power at the hands of civil authorities could have removed these trespassers without great expense and no doubt bloodshed.

"At this crisis the use of the United States troops in enforcing park laws was authorized. A representation of force was needed and the best representative of force at hand was the Army. The reports of Capt. (now Col.) Dorst, Lieut. (now Lieut. Col.) Benson, and Lieut. Nolan show clearly enough how necessary these troops were. The district was an untracked and almost impassable wilderness. The first news of its scenic features is contained in these official documents, as well as a remarkable account of the conquest of almost insurmountable difficulties. Lieut. Benson was in the field for 40 days, covering over 800 miles of the roughest of mountain country (a record that stands almost without a parallel). He drove thousands of sheep and cattle from the park lands and made many arrests under great difficulties and (as is now openly stated in this country) at the imminent risk of his life. Bloody conflicts with the colony's men were averted only by a display of the rarest tact and judgment. Trails were projected and the park boundary was marked and the first maps and information of the country were compiled.

"In the intervening years conditions changed. Each succeeding annual report shows this clearly. Year by year the cattle and sheep grazers receded with their flocks. Year by year the character of the uses of the adjacent country changed. By 1898 the reasons which had induced Congress to send troops to these parks were almost extinguished. In two years more they were quite gone. After 1900 no cases of the trespass of more than three or four head of horses or cattle individually straying are reported. There are not a dozen cases of hunting trespass in the whole file of 22 yearly reports.

"From arduous patrolling over rough country and coping with all manner of special and critical situations, the duties of the superintendent changed to that of an overseer and supervising constructor of roads and trails; that of the troops to gate keepers. Patrols are still maintained, but their only purpose is to report game seen and look out for fires. The outposts are still stationed in the old locations in the park entrances, but all they are required to do is to seal firearms and register tourists. The sheep are gone from the mountains. Kaweah Colony is no more. The park neighbors and its few tenants are not only friendly, but actively interested in the welfare of the park. The sole and only duties remaining for troops are those recounted. Days and weeks and months and seasons pass with nothing more for accomplishment by the soldier outposts than to present the register books to tourists, seal a few rifles and to write in their weekly reports that they 'seen 3 deers' and that they still have the 10 rounds of ammunition with which they start the season * * *."

I can not emphasize too clearly the change that has taken place in general conditions. Originally the park reservations were surrounded by a population accustomed to the free use of the land for grazing, hunting, and wood cutting. This population, more or less lawless in character, resented the curtailment of these privileges and was ready to resort to almost any means to circumvent the national authorities in their endeavors to enforce the law and protect the property of the United States. Now, however, the situation is entirely different. Few attempts are made to cross the boundaries of the parks with flocks or herds; poaching is very rare; wood stealing unknown. The public sentiment has completely changed. Moreover, under the Interior Department a body of officials known as rangers had been created whose principal functions correspond with those prescribed in the law for the military guards.

With this improvement in surrounding conditions, it would seem logical that there should have been a corresponding decrease in the number of soldiers. But, on the contrary, they are now four-fold as compared to their original strength, and the constant call by the Interior Department is for still further increases. The question naturally rises, why? And in the answer to this query lies the germ from which have sprung the grave abuses now existant.

The acts of March 3, 1883, and June 6, 1900, quoted above, give express authority for the use of troops for two purposes, and two only, namely, to prevent "trespassers and intruders from entering" the parks for the purposes specified, and "to remove such persons from the park if found therein." But, in spite of the clear limitations of the statutes, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, they have been and are still being utilized for purposes connected with the improvement, maintenance, and admin-

istration of the parks. They have been used for checking automobiles, testing automobiles, collecting tolls, guiding tourists, patrolling for and fighting fire, registering tourists, searching for lost parties, driving cattle across the park, or parks, as a punitive measure against the owners, reading stream gauges for the Agricultural Department, maintaining and operating pack trains for the transportation of material for Interior Department work, planting fish, working on Interior Department telephone lines, working on roads and bridges, and for many other purposes.

The Judge Advocate General has passed the opinion that such work as the above by soldiers is entirely illegal; but it is for just such work that they are demanded and in just such work will they be used.

This abuse has grown little by little until it has assumed alarming proportions. Elaborate plants have been built out of military appropriations for the betterment of park conditions. Barracks and quarters have been constructed, extensive telephone systems installed, and elaborate transportation lines maintained. In Yellowstone Park alone in the past 15 years, outside of the pay, rations, and allowances of the officers and enlisted men detailed therein, the War Department has expended over a million dollars. During the same period the Interior Department has expended probably less than a hundred thousand. If the pay and emoluments be added, the one million will become many. These figures emphasize sharply the anomalous conditions existing. I may add in this general connection, moreover, that during this period the Interior Department has accumulated to its credit from licenses, rents, etc., an unexpended balance of over $45,000 for Yellowstone Park alone.

The injury to the Army, however, is not merely a question of finance. The employment of troops in such a way practically ruins them for their proper military work. They become so seriously deficient in drill, instruction, and discipline as to be practically negligible as a fighting force. The modern art of war is so complicated that bodies of troops, in order to attain efficiency, must be trained in large groups, so that individual effort may be coordinated to a general scheme. So serious have been recent reports concerning the lack of military efficiency of these commands, due to their type of employment, that grave alarm has been expressed to me as to results if they were forced by sudden emergency to take the field. Such a condition of affairs, I think you will agree with me, should cease.

Another feature worthy of careful consideration is the excessive cost to the Government of policing the parks with soldiers. The expense of maintaining the troops at the Yellowstone National Park alone, exclusive of the cost of transportation of the officers, men, and supplies, based on the average of the past four years, is somewhat over $275,000 per annum. Using these figures as a basis of calculation to ascertain the cost of military guardianship of the Yosemite and Sequoia Parks, the approximate cost thereof, exclusive of transportation of men and supplies, would be:

Yosemite National Park	$85,753.00
Sequoia National Park	26,243.37
Yellowstone National Park	275,000.00
Total	386,996.37

The only basis of comparison we have of what such guardianship would cost if the duty was performed by civilian rangers employed by the Interior Department is at Glacier National Park. That park has an area of 1,430 square miles (915,000 acres) and is guarded by civilian rangers at an annual cost of $16,200. Assuming for the purpose of comparison that civilian rangers at the other parks could effectively guard the same amount of territory, it will be seen that the cost of guarding the following named parks would be about as follows:

Yellowstone National Park, 3,348 square miles (2,142,720 acres)	$35,400.00
Yosemite National Park, 1,125 square miles (719,622 acres)	12,300.00
Sequoia National Park, 253 square miles (161,597 acres)	3,900.00
Total	51,600.00

The employment of rangers in those parks would therefore effect a net annual saving to the Government in money of about $335,396.37.

As to the relative effectiveness of the guardianship of these parks by troops or by civilian rangers, it is manifest that civilian rangers selected because of their special ability to perform their duties, whose pay was liberal ($100 per month is the rate at Glacier Park), whose tenure of position or office was permanent during good behavior and who can be legally vested with police powers to enforce the law and regulations would be far superior in efficiency to soldiers, who are possessed of no special fitness

for the work, whose continuance in service is, as a rule, temporary and brief, and who can not under the law be vested with police powers.

The pressure on the military establishment is very great and constantly increasing. Even now appropriations are not adequate to properly train, house, and equip our scant forces. The excessive transportation maintained in the parks means just so many regiments now in the field which lack their proper complement of wagons. The elaborate telephone lines mean just so many companies of the Signal Corps stripped of equipment. Morever, there is an ever-increasing necessity for and demand on the Army to fulfill its proper function as a national defense. The War Department is even now confronted with the possibility of being required by military necessity to withdraw entirely the park guards for action on the border.

The War Department therefore feels that the time has come for the Interior Department to take over the entire handling of these parks. This does not mean, of course, that the clear intent of the acts of Congress will not be fully carried out, if so desired, but if the number of troops should be limited to those necessary to accomplish this end, they would be entirely inadequate to maintain the present systems.

It is therefore proposed to turn over to your department the complete plant which has been established, barracks, quarters, telephone lines, and all, free of cost, with the idea that the Army may be relieved entirely from all police work in the parks. In other words, that the same methods be followed in the other parks as are now in vogue at the Glacier National Park. If this can not be done, the War Department will be under the grave necessity of considering the discontinuance of the present methods with a view to the practical abandonment of the elaborate plants installed. That this would amount almost to a calamity is well understood, but the War Department is unable to bear longer the burden appertaining to another branch of the Government.

Cordially yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. What was your idea in having appropriations in the bill, Judge Raker?

Mr. RAKER. I am not at this time taking any strenuous position on that. The question of appropriations, if the committee desires, could be eliminated.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. But why encumber the bill with it?

Mr. RAKER. Well, that will be left to the judgment of the committee. It can be stricken out, if they want to. Of course, as Dr. Miller has said, it appears to me, except this director and possibly an engineer, I can not see how you are creating a single new office, because the work is all being done now.

Mr. STOUT. You are creating a new director at a salary of $6,000.

Mr. MILLER. Let me give you a few figures there. We pay to one of our superintendents $3,600 a year.

Mr. STOUT. That is the local superintendent in the park?

Mr. MILLER. Yes; the local superintendent. He is worth possibly $1,500 a year if we have some one here who can properly supervise and direct him; if we had some one at Washington whom we could send out there to systematize his work, to organize it and let him work under that general direction or specific instruction. He is wasting most of his time now advising us on matters on which he is not competent to advise us, but we have got to listen to him, because we are not in a position to go out there and inform ourselves directly as to what the proper administration of that park requires.

I do not think there is any question at all that if it were possible for the Interior Department to have a free hand in handling the money that Congress appropriates for parks, we could take care of this administration and put it on a very efficient basis without costing the Government a single cent additional. That is the point where the Government business is different from private business.

Mr. STOUT. But you are actually creating new positions here. You say you want an engineer, and you want a superintendent. Those are new positions.

Mr. MILLER. We have a very expensive local administration now. For the salary of $3,600 that we are paying to one of our park superintendents, or a very little more, we ought to have the services of a competent engineer who could take care of all the parks. As it is now, we have not even an incompetent engineer.

Mr. RAKER. And further, I can not see that this bill, or any part of it, creates any new positions, except the fact that it authorizes the appointment of a director. The experts, assistants and other employees are now being employed by the Government. They get assistants from the forestry service now, and they get experts from the Bureau of Roads. The work has to be done just the same, one way or the other.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we ought not to quibble about that. Let me read section 1 again [reading]:

> That there is hereby established in the Department of the Interior a bureau to be called the National Park Service, which shall be under the charge of a director, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive a salary of $6,000 per annum; and there shall also be in said service such experts, assistants, and other employees as may from time to time be authorized by Congress.

That section does nothing else than this: It creates a new bureau—right there, "a bureau to be called the National Park Service," and I am afraid you can not get that through.

Mr. RAKER. According to the statement that we have had, we are now maintaining these parks inefficiently, without proper knowledge and without proper unity, without proper concentration.

The CHAIRMAN. I agree with you on that.

Mr. RAKER. These various men are working in the various departments now, and are giving part of their attention to this service. Now, these men, part of them, could be put to do this work exclusively, and with some of the parks we would have less men, better service, less expenditure, more money saved to the Government, and better returns to the general public. That is the way it appeals to me.

The CHAIRMAN. I am inclined to agree with you that something is necessary for Mr. Miller and his department, and probably the committee should undertake to help him straighten it out, but I am afraid you can not do it by naming a new bureau here. If you would simply put these parks under the Department of the Interior, then you would be in better shape to get an additional appropriation. And as you said awhile ago, the present arrangement is a waste of time, waste of money, a duplication of work, and necessarily will result in that every time, and the only thought I had was as to the form of the bill.

Mr. RAKER. I think we can get that form all right, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SINNOTT. What effect would this bill have upon the tenure of office of the present superintendents?

Mr. MILLER. They are appointed by the Secretary and really are removable at will.

Mr. SINNOTT. Are they under the civil service?

Mr. MILLER. No.

Mr. SINNOTT. They were up until a year ago.

Mr. MILLER. I think not.

Mr. SINNOTT. Under a ruling of the Civil Service Commission, but I understand that the Attorney General has overruled the decision of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. MILLER. Well, I am not acquainted with that.

Mr. STOUT. If I may be permitted there, I know men who have been appointed a good deal more than a year ago, who never knew there was a Civil Service Board in existence.

Mr. SINNOTT. Well, they are specifically mentioned under the excepted classes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Are they willing to go in that blissful state right along?

Mr. STOUT. Well, they are going on.

Mr. SINNOTT. I got the ruling from the Civil Service Commission, and the Attorney General overruled them last May, I think.

Now, Doctor, you say the expenditures were $600,000. Is that the total yearly expenditure?

Mr. MILLER. Yes; the total yearly expenditure.

Mr. SINNOTT. What are the receipts?

Mr. MILLER. The park revenues, you mean?

Mr. SINNOTT. Yes.

Mr. MILLER. I should say somewhere in the neighborhood of $75,000, possibly a little more.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. In addition to what is appropriated by Congress each year?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Mr. SINNOTT. Do you understand that that deficit will continue or be diminished?

Mr. MILLER. I do not call it a deficit, because the parks are being administered, I suppose, for the enjoyment of the public on the principle of a common utility. They might be administered on some other principle, but the theory has been to give the public the benefit of these parks and the service of the hotels in the parks at the lowest possible figure, so the department has always exercised its authority to keep the rates down to a point where they would be reasonable, but remunerative to the hotel keepers and concessionaires.

Mr. SINNOTT. I understand that Senator Chamberlain had recently secured the passage of a bill appropriating the revenues at Crater Lake Park for the expenses of this park. Would this bill infringe on that?

Mr. MILLER. I do not think so. In the case of all 12 of the parks the receipts are turned into the park fund. In the case of Crater Lake, by some oversight, the receipts were turned into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury, and this is to put Crater Lake Park upon the same basis as other national parks.

Mr. Ferris, if you will permit me to make a suggestion that has occurred to me—it occurred to me before, but I did not suppose it would meet with much acclaim, and I do not know whether it will be proper, but so far as my situation is concerned, it would be a vast improvement if this act could provide for the creation of a division in the Department of the Interior, to be called the National Park Service, to be in charge of some executive officers designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. That would help.

Mr. MILLER. Then give the Secretary an appropriation I should say, of about $20,000 for the employment of such experts and assistants as are needed for this service. That, to my mind, is the crying need.

The CHAIRMAN. How much good would it do—how much good would it do the service—if the committee reported a resolution to do two things, one to place all jurisdiction of the parks under the Interior Department, all 12 of them——

Mr. MILLER (interposing). It has that jurisdiction now.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I thought you said the War Department had jurisdiction over some of them.

Mr. MILLER. The War Department has in Yellowstone Park—we have jurisdiction, for instance, of Yellowstone Park, but the money for the improvement of the roads is appropriated through the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, suppose we let every receipt come to you, every expenditure be made by you, every payment, every disposition be made by you, and clean that all up, we would not have this dual administration of the parks. That is number one.

Number two, an authorization to the Secretary of the Interior to reorganize his own present force, to properly administer the parks without any reference to any new man or new appointment, new engineers, or anything else; then would that not leave you in better shape to go to the Appropriation Committee and try to get an appropriation in the sundry civil bill on this two-ball proposition, first that this ought to be administered by one general head; second, that you ought to have the right to administer the matter and reorganize the department in your own way; third, that it would relieve the War Department of administering upon certain of these receipts and would call forth a new situation which would entitle you to have a larger appropriation than you have been getting to work out this problem, and you would need more men than you have now to accomplish it.

Mr. MILLER. I do not think it could be done with the men that we have now. There is where the problem is in any business, getting an organization that can be relied on.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us not say with the men you now have. You say you have a superintendent of a park who is now getting $3,600 a year, and who ought to be getting $1,500. Dismiss that $3,600 man and put a $1,500 man in his place. You can get a pretty good engineer for $3,600 a year. You could lose some of these old fossils and improve the service a good deal in that way. We all know that there are a lot of old fossils roosting around these parks that are not worth anything, and I know you people are handicapped in not being able to get rid of them.

Mr. MILLER. That implies authority, of course, on the part of the Secretary to engage the services of experts and assistants.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you might get that engineer if you were authorized to employ his services, and you would undoubtedly be authorized to get rid of the incompetents and install competents in their places.

Mr. JOHNSON. To what extent does the military force now patrol the parks?

Mr. MILLER. They now patrol three; Yellowstone, Sequoia, and Yosemite.

Mr. JOHNSON. Have you any knowledge of the number of men employed in that work?

Mr. MILLER. In the Yellowstone there are two squadrons, I think, 500 troops. In the Yosemite, I think, there is one troop, and in the Sequoia one company, I believe.

Mr. SINNOTT. You referred to engineers. You mean road engineers?

Mr. MILLER. I had that particularly in mind.

Mr. SINNOTT. I wanted to know what is this essential expert knowledge you referred to and where it is acquired; whether there are schools that supply them.

Mr. MILLER. Distinctly, yes. I have in mind a park engineer, a man who can handle road problems, sanitary problems, and scenic problems, and we could use a man with those qualifications to great advantage. For instance, at the present time, Yosemite Valley is being visited by more and more people. It is of limited extent, and we have no plans according to which we will proceed. Someone comes along and wants to establish a new camp; he wants a concession for something, and the superintendent says, "There is a vacant corner, place it there." I was in there last autumn, and it was a matter of keen disappointment to me to see the way the valley was going. In half a dozen years more, it will be almost irretrievably ruined, simply because there is no systematic method in the work they do, there is no scheme laid out for us. Now, this gentleman that I was telling you about, who has come into the service for a nominal compensation of $10 a year, is going in there with his own office force and assistants and is going to give us a plan for the treatment and permanent development of that valley. Sooner or later, a hotel will go into the valley. Where should it be located? And when located, how should other things in the neighborhood be rearranged?

We are going to admit automobiles into the Yosemite Valley in the present season; where are we going to put the garage? Shall we leave that to the judgment of the military officer who comes into the park this year and goes out next year? Whose judgment is to decide the matter?

The sanitary problem is one of great urgency in the Yosemite Valley and could at any time give rise to a very serious condition—the disposal of garbage, horse manure, etc. Who is to advise on these things? These problems come up to me through correspondence, through complaints and criticisms from people who travel through the valley and are impressed with its great beauty, but with the sordid and inefficient administration. I am no expert on the disposal of either garbage or horse manure, nor is there anyone here to whom I can turn to advise me upon the proper disposition of it in the Yosemite Valley. That thing has got to be taken care of. We are confronted with a condition there where in 1915 there will be probably three times as many tourists going into that valley as there have been in the past, and we have got to make provision for that condition. There is no one here that I can depend upon to send out there to give us a plan for any of these things that I have enumerated.

Mr. JOHNSON. What did you say was the price of that engineer, $10 a year?

Mr. MILLER. Yes; he is a $25,000 man. That is merely nominal, of course, and he would rather do his work for nothing than to cut his rates to what we might afford to pay. He will probably spend in the park this summer two months getting data from which he will prepare a plan for the development of the valley.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Do you pay the superintendents in the Colorado parks $1 a year or is it $1 a month?

Mr. MILLER. What parks are you referring to?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. John Otto, the Colorado Monument.

Mr. JOHNSON. How do they expect to get any remuneration for their services?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. They do not expect to get any.

Mr. MILLER. If we could find other men in other places, we would do it the same way. There are men who are patriotic enough who take enough interest in these parks to do this work simply to preserve them. If we had a perfectly free hand, I think, as regards the larger parks, I could find men who care enough for the parks to go in there and give the Government the benefit of their advice and service without any compensation whatever; in fact, men who would not accept any compensation unless they could get their regular professional fees, which are very high. We have no trouble in California whatever. We can get the best men in the business to help us, and I think probably we could get Rainier Park, and possibly Glacier Park, taken care of in the same way.

Mr. CHURCH. Do these military forces get any greater compensation than they would if they were engaged somewhere else?

Mr. MILLER. In one way it is extra; in another it is not. These men have to exist anyhow. They have got to be supported and cared for somewhere, and while their support in some cases is a little more expensive in the parks, on the whole that is not a very serious thing. They require some additional facilities in the way of transportation, etc.

Mr. CHURCH. Is that the theory on which they are considered in this computation, that the expense will be made anyway?

Mr. MILLER. I can only guess at that. Congress, of course, disposes of all that matter, but in Yellowstone Park the only efficient administration has been that of the War Department, because the problem there has been one largely of control and protecting the reservation against poachers and marauders, and the Army seems to inspire a degree of respect in that part of the work that no civilian administration could. And I suppose coupled with that is the idea that these troops are being supported by the Government and they can do something to protect the reservation while they are in the service. On the other hand, the War Department is solicitous to withdraw its troops. That question comes up every year, and it has come up in a very aggravated form recently, and we have dispensed with the troops in Sequoia and have consented to their withdrawal from Yosemite Park. We have now got to organize some sort of a ranger service to control the parks.

The CHAIRMAN. Isn't that rather out of harmony now, to have a pleasure ground presided over by military authorities?

Mr. MILLER. It is, unless you can have some alternative competent administration. Civilian administration of the parks, under our lax system of control here from Washington, has not been very satisfactory, and while I started with an initial prejudice against the troops, I have a very strong feeling now that until we get a more competent administration here in Washington we had better hold on to the troops, which furnish a guaranty of a certain amount of efficiency. While they are untrained in park service, they are trained men.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that it is out of harmony to have a military force in a playground, which these parks are supposed to be.

Mr. RAKER. Yes, and that is one of the purposes of the bill, to get rid of these troops in the parks.

Mr. JOHNSON. Won't that result in an increased expense?

Mr. RAKER. No.

Mr. JOHNSON. But you would be required to replace these troops by private individuals.

Mr. RAKER. No; they are not doing that.

Mr. GRAHAM. Then why not take them out?

Mr. RAKER. They have not anyone to put on guard now, but they are provided extra for this service.

Mr. JOHNSON. They do not get any extra pay, do they?

Mr. RAKER. No, I do not suppose so, but I do not have sufficient knowledge on that to state.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you not think the administration would be very much superior under military rule than it would under civilian rule?

Mr. RAKER. No; it creates a sort of antagonism in the park all the time, the way it is now.

Mr. CHURCH. It spoils the scenery and makes cold water taste flat.

Mr. JOHNSON. The uniform of the soldier does?

Mr. CHURCH. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Well, that is the sentiment of 95 per cent of the people who visit the parks. There is no question about that.

Mr. STOUT. There is a certain asperity frequently in the treatment of visitors that does not set well.

The CHAIRMAN. It would seem to me that if I went to a national playground for recreation it would mar the pleasure of the affair a little to have somebody standing around with a bayonet, or a bugle call going on while I was doing that, and I should think that would be a little out of harmony with the whole idea.

Mr. CHURCH. By what right is the military authority in the park?

Mr. RAKER. By special act of Congress.

Mr. MILLER. It goes away back a good many years. There are no general regulations, but special enactments for each park.

Mr. SINNOTT. Does the War Department make the regulations?

Mr. MILLER. The regulations are made by the Department of the Interior, but they are executed by the soldiers.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I would like to ask Mr. Miller what disposition, if any, is intended by those in charge of the park of those little tracts of ground called monuments? We have a lot of monuments in my State, and that name does not appeal to me at all. It is too funereal, too solemn. It sounds too much like a grave. Can we not devise some more happy expression for these really national

parks? For instance, in Colorado, we have one of them that contains 14,000 or 15,000 acres, and is one of the most beautiful in the world; yet they call that a monument. Now, people do not care very much to go and see a monument, but they would care to go and see a national park, and I would like to see that name changed to, say, "Colorado Park" or something of that kind. It would be a great asset to the city of Grand Junction, and to the western slope, if they had a park over there, and when people are going through they would go to visit it, but they do not want to see a monument. What would be the policy about that? Can we not think of some better way of designating these spots than by calling them monuments? I have been wondering where that word came from. They are not monuments to anything.

Mr. MILLER. That was a lucky invention of someone a few years ago; I do not know just what it was.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I do not think it is an appropriate term at all, and I was wondering if we could not get another designation by an amendment in some bill changing the name, but of course I do not want to do it unless I have the approval of the department. That is what I was thinking about.

Mr. MILLER. I think the attitude of the department would be to protect the department against any more responsibilities that it can not take care of in the line of national parks until the machinery for their administration is created. I suppose a good many of these national monuments in time will be created into national parks. They are not administered at all now; they just lie there.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. When I got President Taft to set aside this monument, there was a man by the name of John Otto who had spent 10 years protecting that park, and I expect has spent $10,000 building trails, and I got him appointed nominal superintendent, so that he can look after it. They pay him $1 a month, or something like that, I think, and give him a flag to stick up there once a year. I have been thinking that that system ought to be changed. Mr. Graves, did you ever think of that feature, of some more proper designation?

STATEMENT OF MR. H. S. GRAVES, CHIEF FORESTER, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. GRAVES. In reply to Mr. Taylor's question, you spoke to me about that one time, but since that I have never thought of anything better than national monument.

Mr. Chairman, I do not have anything to add to the statement that has been made by Mr. Miller. I came here at the suggestion of Mr. Raker, in case there were any questions asked about our work.

We are, of course, interested in the administration of the parks in a practical way. Many of the parks are surrounded by forests and others are adjacent to forests, and we are cooperating with the local men in correlating fire-protective work in the parks, and in many of the parks there are forests subject to the same danger from fire, presenting exactly the same problem of fire protection, and we are working with them just as the administration of two forests are

correlated together along the border to have one complete organization for fire protection. We are going as far as we can with that in the parks.

I would like to say just one word about the monuments which are under my administration. A number of these monuments are very small, only a few hundred acres. We are giving them such protection as we can through our regular organization, and have been able, particularly recently since we have given it more attention than formerly, to protect them from actual depredation, but we have not been able to give them constructive administration which would be in the line of development. For example, in the organization of the Oregon Caves, in the Siskiyou Forests of Oregon, we have a critical problem of development. There are men who would like to put up a hotel near Oregon Caves, if they could get a proper location for the hotel under a lease. They would also be very glad to develop the cave itself in the matter of lighting. Under the present laws we are not able to permit that development, and we have not the money or the authority to do that lighting ourselves. If that hotel should be built and they should develop the water power which is near the location of the proposed hotel, there would be enough power to light the caves and the hotal also.

Mr. SINNOTT. Wherein is the law deficient?

Mr. GRAVES. We have not authority of any of the money available for the protection and administration of national forests for the development of monuments. I do not imagine it would cost more than a few hundred dollars for the development of that power which would be necessary for the lighting of the hotel and the caves. We are giving the caves protection so far as we can now, and we have been fairly effective.

Mr. SINNOTT. You can lease the hotel site, can you?

Mr. GRAVES. Yes.

Mr. SINNOTT. For how long?

Mr. GRAVES. Unfortunately our present law permits only revokable permits, but we have asked the authority this year to issue permits in the national parks for a term of years. The lease is revokable only for cause.

Now, there are two national monuments which are somewhat different from these smaller tracts. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado is a national monument.

Mr. CHURCH. How many acres are there in that?

Mr. GRAVES. I think 600,000 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. That ought to be made into a national park.

Mr. GRAVES. My recommendation has constantly been that that should be the next national park.

The CHAIRMAN. I think so.

Mr. GRAVES. And we have worked with the Interior Department in getting methods and outlining boundary lines, preparatory to possible legislation when the question would come up. We are giving attention to the Grand Canyon area and are administering it with reference to its park features. We are giving it the same kind of administration which it would have as a park, so that just as soon as it is made a national park it will go right along without any change of policy, and we will not have any shacks along the rim.

We are handling it as if it were a national park in that we are building fire lines and taking the various protective measures and doing about what should be done in the way of development. We are able to do a little each year.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. You have not widened Bright Angel Trail, have you?

Mr. GRAVES. No. I suppose we are spending about $4,500 a year on the south rim and on the canyon itself, and a little more on the north rim. That includes a regular man, a ranger, to whom we pay $1,300 or $1,400 a year, I think. He is a very good man and attends to the fire guards in summer. There is considerable labor in connection with the building of these lines and clearing up brush along the road which has been a considerable fire menace.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Do they allow automobiles in there now?

Mr. GRAVES. Automobiles are allowed on everything except the rim roads. This road is too dangerous at the present time, and as a matter of safety we can not do that. We have adopted the policy at the present time of not allowing them on the rim road, but that is coming, and there ought to be spent there, if it is made a park and more development is done, probably $6,000 or $7,000 at least in order to build more trails and make more of the area susceptible to tourists that go there.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Would it require a special bill of—I presume it would—to make that a national park?

Mr. GRAVES. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Why is not that bill in here?

Mr. GRAVES. There was a bill introduced I think two years ago, but it has not been introduced this session.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Don't the Arizona Senators and Representatives want it?

Mr. GRAVES. I can not answer that.

Mr. RAKER. Is it not a fact that the Interior Department has adopted the policy—that they have held up, I will not say held up, but are opposed to, the creation of any further national parks until some provision is made by which they can administer those they have economically and to the advantage of the Government, or do you know?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. That does not necessarily follow.

Mr. RAKER. That is the attitude of the department on every national park bill. They say, "We are not in a position to administer the parks properly, and we are not in favor of creating any more until a different attitude is taken by the Government."

Now, I would like to make one suggestion in regard to these national monuments. If they are transferred to the other jurisdiction, I would like to suggest that some provision be made so that there would be no lapse. We have now authority and some money, so that we can give them some kind of protection, as, for instance, the Grand Canyon. That is the most important one. We are trying to protect it now, and keep fire out. It would be a pretty bad thing to have that whole landscape ruined. We are able to protect it now, and my only caution would be that in giving this legislation, in getting special appropriations, perhaps, for handling that, that they will not be held up in some way and leave the organization with no money to do that work.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Do we understand that the Department of Agriculture and the Forestry Service are making no objection to the unification of these matters?

Mr. GRAVES. No; we are working in harmony absolutely with the Interior Department on that.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Then you would feel that there would be no insistence on the part of the Agricultural Department that the last clause in the bill here should recommend joint cooperation?

Mr. GRAVES. We do not feel that it is absolutely essential. We think undoubtedly it will be done anyway.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Would it not imperil the work to try to run both of them together?

Mr. GRAVES. I do not think they ought to be run together. The only suggestion is to recognize the necessity of cooperation in establishing new parks and boundaries. In the administration of the park the administration of the forests also will have to be taken into consideration. For instance, on fire protection you might draw a line from the standpoint of scenery in a place which would leave a corner within the national forest which would be very expensive to administer, but if you ran the park out a little farther you would have practically a unit for fire protection. That was the reason for that suggestion, that the considerations of the forests would have to be considered in making new parks.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any data on these national monuments? How many are there, all told, of these national monuments now?

Mr. GRAVES. I have a list of them here.

Mr. RAKER. Will you submit that list for the record, please?

Mr. GRAVES. I have 28 on this list.

Mr. MILLER. There is one in the War Department. I do not have that.

Mr. GRAVES. Then my list is incomplete.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the total expenditure for park protection?

Mr. GRAVES. It would be impossible for me to segregate it, except in the case of the Grand Canyon. The others are simply incidental to our regular employment, and they do not cost anything extra at all. They are just taken in as though they were part of our plan. We have, of course, a great many scenic points in the national forests, and we have what you might call a manager of national parks. We have one, for instance, at Mount Hood Estes Park, Holy Cross, and points of that kind, of special scenic character, which may be national parks sometime, and we are administering them from that point of view. These national monuments are handled on that line.

The idea of the provision in the national monument act which placed the administration under different departments was that those in the national forests would be administered by the Forest Service, because that would be the ordinary and simple way of developing the forests, whereas a local organization would be expensive. You might have three or four hundred acres, for instance, inside of a million-acre tract, like the Wheeler Monument, for instance, where a separate organization would be expensive. I think even if this change were made, we would handle it so far as we have local men there to do it, and we would put our local organization there at the disposal of the Interior Department, so that they would not have to send a man in

there to look after two or three hundred acres, when a man who is watching 10,000 acres could do it just as well.

Mr. CHURCH. How do you protect Oregon Caves?

Mr. GRAVES. We have a man who stays at the caves during a portion of the year and meets people as they come up and tells them what they can do and what they can not do.

Mr. CHURCH. Are those extensive caves?

Mr. GRAVES. Yes; they are very marvelous caves. I am told by people at Grand's Pass—I have not seen them myself—that they are likely to be a very remarkable feature as soon as they are made known and accessible to the public. As it is now, very few people go there.

Mr. CHURCH. What is our national monument in California?

Mr. GRAVES. There are five national monuments in California—Cinder Cone, 5,120 acres; Lassen Peak, 1,280 acres; Muir Woods, 295 acres; and Pinnacles, 2,080 acres.

Mr. CHURCH. Is Multnomah Falls a monument in Oregon?

Mr. GRAVES. No. Oregon Caves is the only one there.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Holy Cross is not a national monument, is it?

Mr. GRAVES. No.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. It is in the Forest Service. Isn't it a national monument?

Mr. GRAVES. No.

Mr. RAKER. These monuments are withdrawn under executive order of the President, are they not?

Mr. GRAVES. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Have you a list of the monuments there?

Mr. GRAVES. I have, but I think it ought to be checked up.

Mr. RAKER. You will furnish that, will you?

Mr. GRAVES. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Let that show the area of each monument.

Mr. GRAVES. Yes, I will do that.

The list of monuments will appear hereafter.

STATEMENT OF W. B. ACKER, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now 12.20 and we will have to adjourn pretty soon.

Mr. RAKER. I want Mr. Acker to make a statement in regard to the expenses of administration, and if he has not brought it prepared that he might prepare it and submit it as he did two years ago. Will that be sufficient for the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Acker, have you something to submit now?

Mr. ACKER. No; I have not now.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would put in the record the exact number of miles in each park and the expense of each park, the receipts in each park; and it was suggested by Mr. Brown that it would be well to show in parallel columns, as far as you can, what the reorganized service will cost; show exactly what the War Department's part of that expense is and where they have spent it; and also the same for your department. Will that be asking too much of you to get a clear statement of that?

Mr. ACKER. I think we can furnish it for our department, and we will try and get it for the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think you could get that from the War Department?

Mr. ACKER. I think we can. The War Department figures are based on pay rolls for each locality, because most of their work is done by accounts kept by the officer in charge at the various posts.

The CHAIRMAN. Something was said awhile ago that the War Department people had to be supported anyway, and that they got no extra salaries for this park service. Is that so?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, where is there any expense at all attached to the work of the War Department?

Mr. BROWN. They might be doing other things.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me suggest the reason for that question. The superintendent of the Indian agency—there is one in my district—is an Army officer and he is detailed to go and be an Indian agent, and he gets the Indian agent's salary of $2,000 and likewise he gets his salary as an Army officer, and while I am not saying that he gets too much at that, because I suppose he does not get a very great amount anyhow, but I was thinking perhaps they did that in these parks.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Acker, could you find the actual amount it costs the War Department to send troops in and out of Yosemite every year, as compared with what it would be to maintain them at the present time?

Mr. ACKER. I think it was estimated that we could put in a ranger force for less than the cost of taking the troops in and out.

The CHAIRMAN. It was developed by Mr. Miller's statement that approximately $300,000 is expended by the War Department and approximately $300,000 by your department. Now, what do they do with that $300,000. Whom do they pay that to?

Mr. ACKER. It is spent for officers and men and transportation of property and for the purchase of horses and wagons and the employment of extra men in connection with the moving of the camps.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, these Army officers are paid, though, from the regular Army appropriation?

Mr. ACKER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, do they not get salaries?

Mr. ACKER. They only get their regular compensation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they not get anything in addition to that salary?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, what is this $300,000 for?

Mr. MILLER. That is money appropriated by Congress for work in the park that is expended through the War Department for road construction, and so forth.

The CHAIRMAN. In the employment of laborers, and things of that kind?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, I see what you mean now. Is there anything else now, Judge Raker?

Mr. RAKER. No; I think that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, the committee will stand adjourned.

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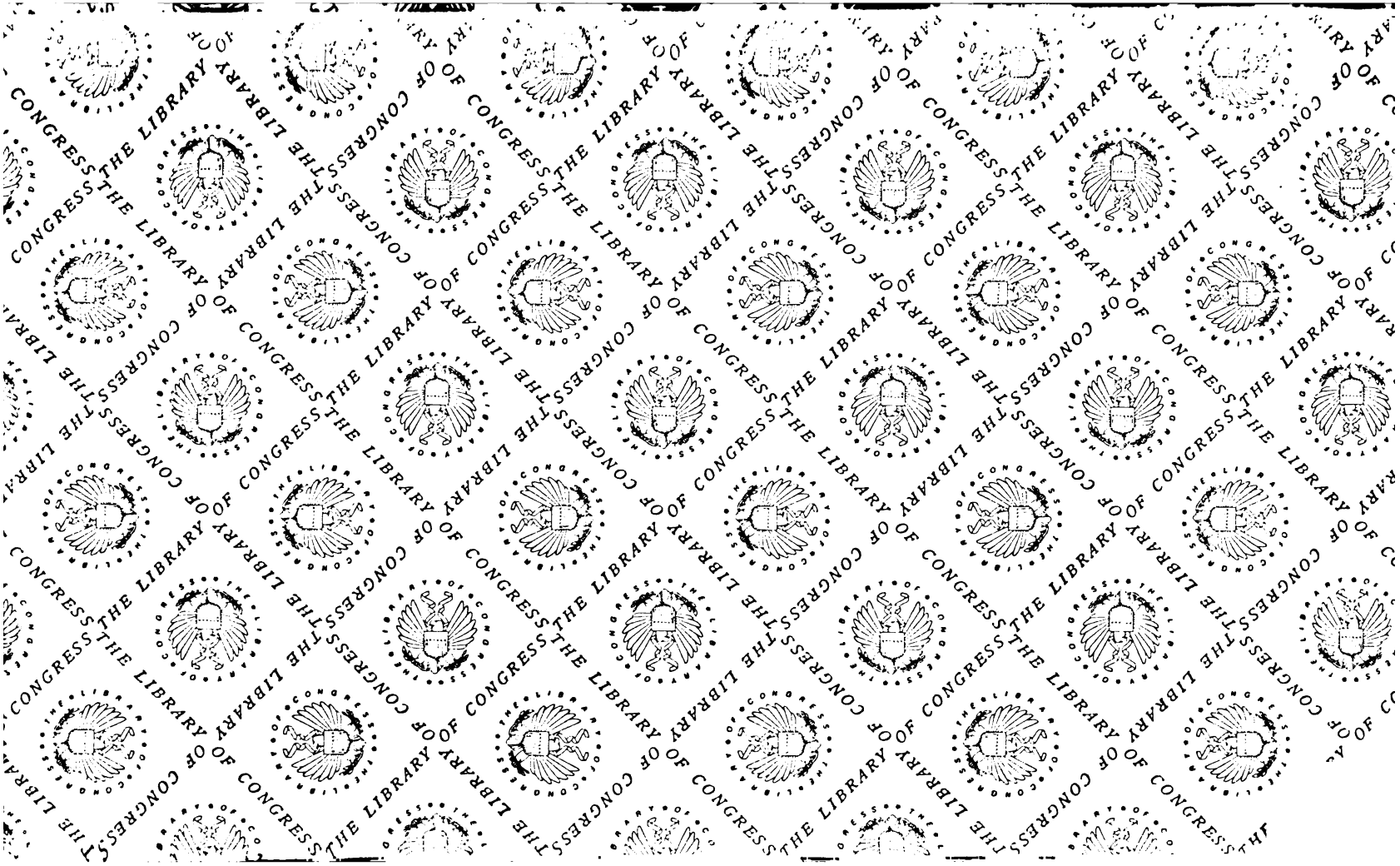
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